

THE  
**LITERARY PANORAMA.**

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1807.  
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**ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.**

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**PAPERS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND, PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PURSUANT TO ADDRESS OF 6TH JULY, 1807.**

Ordered to be printed 29th July, 1807.

IF any proof were wanting of the paternal solicitude of his Majesty for the welfare of his subjects, and of the zeal with which his benevolent intentions have been promoted by his official servants, and by those whose stations combine dignity and reverence, it might be found in the voluminous Report before us. It is not many years since the sympathy of Britons was wounded, severely wounded, by accounts of the fury of rebellion, and of the excesses which it produced, in Ireland. It is undeniable, that the spirit of intolerance contributed to render bloody dispositions and deeds still more bloody: and it could not escape the penetration of the then advisers of the throne that a more efficient mode of instruction was one of those *desiderata* for Ireland, which when accomplished could not fail of being attended with the happiest effects. A ready way for obtaining this blessing appeared to those who examined the subject, to be that of rendering the body of Protestant clergymen comfortable in their livings, and depriving them of all excuse for neglecting the duties of their very important station. Whoever considers the subject with attention will discover that poverty is no recommendation of the character of a settled teacher any where: that where a considerable proportion of the population differs from a guide in religious sentiments, the persuasion of his uneasy circumstances is not likely to ren-

der them respectful to him; or attentive to his efforts for their conversion.

There is indeed a medium in worldly things which well becomes the church: extreme wealth, or highly exalted dignity, is too respectfully looked up to by the middling classes of life, and by the poor of the flock. There is a distance which the poor maintain from the rich, as well as the rich from the poor: and when a clergyman is by any means rendered distant from his people, he can do them but little good. It is proper, that whoever serves the altar should live by the altar, but if circumstances have changed a living into a starving, the loss is no doubt felt by the incumbent in the first instance, but it is not long before it returns on the people with at least equal severity. He who teaches, must be first himself taught, but the expences of his being taught, and the assiduity of his attainments in learning, ought to obtain a sufficient remuneration to render him comfortable and respectable in life.

We presume that these sentiments are perfectly reconcileable with censure of those mercenary views with which some obtain the priesthood, and which disgrace others throughout the whole course of their lives: this we shall not deem it any part of our duty to suppress. The pastor who guides his flock in the way of peace and righteousness, for their souls' sake, is a most honourable and important character; the pastor who abandons them to the wolf, or who occupies his whole attention in fleeing his charge, is at once criminal and despicable: the abstract of guilt in himself, and the cause of abundant criminality in others.

If then, the situation of the Protestant clergy in Ireland was an interesting subject, as well from motives of policy as of piety, it became extremely desirable

that the actual condition of it should be ascertained. It was of no use to rest content with *generals*, particular information was absolutely necessary. Every place was of consequence, every hamlet was entitled to attention. Local circumstances might exist *here*, which were unknown *there*: difficulties might render *this* situation uneasy to which *that* situation had nothing analogous. In short, the measure was to be a National measure, and therefore, the public officers of the nation undertook to carry forward the wishes of their Sovereign, and to acquire in the first place competent information on the actual state of things. The business has been some years in contemplation; it was not overlooked by Mr. Pitt: his successors were equally convinced of the importance attached to the principle; and of whatever distinctions late administrations have been composed, all agreed in intending to promote the general welfare of the church of Ireland.

This disposition was at length called into action, and the following letters were officially transmitted from government to the proper parties in Ireland.

*Letter from Earl Spencer to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; on the State of the Established Church.*

Whitehall, 18th June, 1806.

My Lord,—Among all the important subjects which are involved in the Government of that part of the United Kingdom over which your Grace is appointed by His Majesty to preside, there is none on which His Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of His Subjects leads Him to look with more anxiety than the present State of the Established Church of Ireland, and the obvious necessity of adopting, without delay, any proper measure for its support, and for remedying those evils under which it at present unfortunately labours.

In having recourse to your Grace on this occasion, I have the greatest satisfaction in knowing that your habits, opinions, and disposition, are such as to inspire the fullest confidence of your cordial concurrence in promoting these important objects; and I flatter myself that the mode of proceeding which, upon the most mature consideration, it has been thought advisable to pursue, will ensure to us the zealous co-operation of the very res-

pectable Prelates who are now placed at the head of the Church of Ireland, at the same time that it affords the most unobjectionable as well as effectual means of procuring the information required.

With these views I have His Majesty's commands to direct your Grace to write to the Lord Primate, and the three other Archbishops of Ireland, desiring that they will, with as little delay as possible, procure in their respective Provinces, and transmit to your Grace, for his Majesty's information, the most accurate accounts that can be furnished of the actual situation of the Established Church of Ireland, more especially on the following important Points:—

The present State of Residence of the Clergy in each Diocese respectively, and the means which exist of enforcing it: the obstacles which may be in the way of it, by the want of Churches, of Glebe Houses, or otherwise; and the best mode of applying such Funds as now are applicable, or may hereafter be granted by Parliament for these Purposes:

The number of Livings, in each Diocese, of a value too small to afford to resident Incumbents the means of comfortable subsistence:

The allowance now given to Curates in cases of allowed Non-residence of the Incumbent, and the number of Curates who may be resident or non-resident upon their Cures:

The state of the Unions of Parishes; the number and extent of each Union; the Authority by which they were made; and the propriety of their being respectively continued or dissolved.—The Regulations which it may be proper to establish by Law or otherwise on this subject, both to prevent any Union being henceforth improperly made, and to preserve the Churches and Glebe Houses from dilapidation, where there are more than one in the United Parishes;—and, generally, all such other matters of Information as may suggest themselves to your Grace, or as may occur to the Archbishops themselves, as likely to be useful towards enabling His Majesty to give effect to His benevolent and paternal intentions for the protection and support of the Established Church of that part of the United Kingdom.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SPENCER

*His Grace the Lord Lieutenant,*

&c, &c, &c.

*Circular; From his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to the Primate and Archbishops of Ireland.*

*Phoenix Park, July 16th, 1806.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Grace, a copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Spencer, intimating his Majesty's commands that I should communicate with your Grace, and the other distinguished prelates now at the head of the church of Ireland, upon the very important matters detailed in his Lordship's letter, requesting that you will transmit to me with as little delay as possible, for his Majesty's information, the most accurate accounts that can be furnished of the actual situation of the established church of this part of his United Kingdom.

I entertain the fullest reliance on your Grace's earnest assistance and zealous co-operation in forwarding the King's most gracious intentions: and I do assure your Grace, that it will afford me the most heartfelt satisfaction to be the instrument of promoting his Majesty's benevolent views towards the protection and support of the church, and of giving effect to his paternal solicitude for the welfare of his people, on a subject in which the vital interests and essential happiness of the empire are so immediately concerned.

I have subjoined a list of queries which appear to me to be proper to be submitted to the several bishops within your Grace's province, in order that the information we seek to obtain by this enquiry may be uniformly directed to the same points. I have the honour to be, with very sincere respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BEDFORD.

*To his Grace the Primate of all Ireland, and the three Archbishops of Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel.*

*Queries to be addressed by the several Archbishops of Ireland, to the Bishops in their respective Provinces.*

#### I.

1. What is the number, and what are the Denominations of the Benefices in the Diocese of \_\_\_\_\_?

2. How many Parishes are comprehended in each Benefice? and what are the Denominations?

3. Are the Parishes contiguous to, or how far distant from each other?

4. What is the estimated extent of such as are contiguous?

5. When were the Parishes united into one Benefice respectively, and by what Authority?

6. Should such Unions be continued or dissolved? or would any other distribution of the Parishes, comprehended within any Union, be expedient?

7. Has the Incumbent Cure of souls in all parts of his Benefice?

#### II.

1. How many Churches are in each Benefice? what is the present condition of them? and in which of the Parishes do they stand?

2. State the Names of the Incumbents of all the Benefices?

3. Where does each Incumbent reside?

4. What Cause is there for the Non-residence of such as do not reside?

5. By whom are the Duties discharged?

6. Is there any Glebe House within the Benefice?

7. In what Parish is the Glebe House situated?

8. What Glebe Lands belong to the Benefice?

9. Are they contiguous to, or, how far removed from each other?

10. How near are they to the Church; or, in cases where there is no Church in repair, how near are they to the Site of the old Church?

#### III.

What Livings are in the different Dioceses of a value too small to afford to resident Incumbents the means of comfort; and by what mode may the condition of each be most improved?

#### IV.

What is the allowance now given to Curates in case of permitted Non-residence of the Incumbent; and the number of Curates, resident or Non-resident, upon their Cures?

#### V.

1. What is the best mode of remedying the evil in each particular case of Non-residence?

2. What are the powers which now exist, of enforcing Residence, or which it may be necessary to recommend to the Legislature to provide for that purpose?

#### VI.

What is the best mode of applying such Funds as are now applicable, or hereafter may become so, to the purpose of building or repairing of Churches or Glebe Houses, or the improvement of Glebes or otherwise?

#### VII.

What Regulations appear to be proper to be established by law or otherwise, to prevent Unions, Perpetual or Episcopal, from being henceforth improperly made: and to preserve Churches and Glebe Houses from dilapidation.

when there are more than one in the united Parishes?

### VIII.

What can be suggested in addition to the foregoing Queries, for the improvement, protection, and support of the Church of Ireland?

Our readers will observe with pleasure that the state and condition of the edifices for public worship are not omitted in these queries: it is a dishonour to a country when the houses dedicated to the Divine Being are in ruins. But we think something further might have been said, on the nature of the duty performed in them—is it constant? is it frequent? is it performed in a language and manner which the people understand? What is the extent of population as well as the extent of space comprised in each parish? What proportion of this population attends in the church where you officiate, distinguishing the usual number of communicants from ordinary attendants? By such a Report as these questions would have produced, somewhat of the religious as well as temporal state of the church must have been known, together with the strength of rival interests, so that any idea of the dangerous state of the church from other causes than from her revenues, would have been either justified or removed. In some provinces the English and Scottish dissenters abound, in others they are rare. The number of persons speaking only the Irish language is in some provinces very great, in others only moderate. Taking for granted that English is the language in which Divine worship is performed among protestants, it might be asked without impropriety what proportion of catholics is likely to be in any way benefited by the protestant clergy. It is well known that the catholic clergy use every mean in their power for the salvation of those not of their communion by inducing them to join it; what should hinder protestants from endeavouring to instruct their own people, (and why not catholics also?) so effectually, that the superstitions of the church of Rome should vanish before the light of Scripture and understanding.

It should be remembered that it is not the extent of land, but the numbers of the population, which renders a living important; and that the establishment of

a national church is intended for the benefit of the people.

These ideas are, if we mistake not, likely to come under our notice at a future time. The proper investigation of them, and of others to which they lead, will neither disgrace nor injure the character and abilities of the most enlightened statesman, or the highest dignitary of the church.

But the Report before us consists of answers returned by the Bishops and Archbishops of Ireland to the queries which we have stated above. In these answers we find some parishes without churches, and some churches without parishes; some with glebe lands, others without glebes; some with houses for the incumbent, others without; in some the clergyman resides near at hand, in others a dozen or thirteen miles distant from his cure.

The Report taken together presents a complete picture of the parochial state of the church of Ireland. It is distinct, full, and completely to the purpose. We have neither space nor inclination to state particulars, but can give the general result only. We lament, indeed, the too frequent recurrence of "no church"—"a church in ruins"—"walls too bad to repair," and it strikes us somewhat forcibly that where so great a quantity of glebe as 1800 acres belongs to a church, some further description of the nature of these lands should have been added; if this be heath, common, or barren moor, it may be of less value to the occupier than 10 or 20 acres of good land near a market town; but the reader cannot make this distinction unless informed, and he will be apt to suppose that this extent of possession implies wealth. We find reported in some cases a few feet of ground as glebe, in others a few acres. We find that on one extent of 9000 acres "there are but eight protestant families in this extensive district." The salary of one curacy, Coolstuff, is £3 13s. 9d.; the value of one cure, Templetown, is £4. One district, St. Mullins, is reported as "large, but the most uncivilized in the diocese, as no clergyman of the established church ever sets his foot in it." Many cures in Limerick are served for £3 per annum; but the lowest we have observed is Ballyconry, in Ardfert, £2 yearly.

As we cannot, this month, give a ge-



neral view of the subject, although we had begun it, we shall reserve some of our remarks to a future opportunity.

We proceed to observe that at the end of each report which includes a bishoprick, the reverend writers have added remarks on particular places and circumstances which have come to their knowledge, together with general opinions as to the best means of promoting the welfare of the church of Ireland. In general, great attention is paid to the Board of First Fruits, and more reliance seems to be placed on the power of that institution, than, we fear, it is able to justify. There is another fund arising from a bequest of the late Dr. Boulter, Primate of Ireland; but this also is incompetent to effect those benevolent purposes which are fervently to be desired. The purpose of this donation is, to complete to one hundred pounds per annum the salaries of such livings as do not amount to that sum.

It appears, also, that the evil of non-residence is not easily to be remedied; for the execution of the canon law is so obstructed by appeals and *management*, that hitherto all efforts to correct it have proved insufficient. There is, indeed, a case in suspense at present, to the termination of which the bishops look with *some* hopes; but if this fails them, they must apply for legislative interference.

As this evil has long been felt in England where the church is not surrounded by such difficulties as it is in Ireland, yet notwithstanding many endeavours to the contrary, it still continues, we cannot suppose that its removal may be easily effected in Ireland. The power of the opinion of the majority is adverse to Protestantism, and the argument that the religion of the majority is the religion of the state, is not forgotten by those who command the consciences of their adherents. If we are not misinformed, the Catholic priests have carried their audacity so far as to watch who entered the doors of a protestant place of worship; and when the worship was in an evening, to stand at the door with a light, and to hold up a lanthorn to the faces of those who were about to attend it. We have elsewhere, [Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 780.] stated an instance of priestly power, which was condemned by a jury composed of half Catholics. That was a public and notorious occurrence. It shews that

there is, as well as *was*, a domineering spirit among the Catholic clergy, which in the true spirit of liberality they themselves should be the first to check and controul. As it is *impossible* that instances of a like nature should not revolt the feelings of men of sense (and the Irish do not want sense) it were greatly to be wished that the characters of the Protestant clergy should be *evidently* perfect contrasts.

The general opinion reports the due execution of the existing laws, with parliamentary assistance of a pecuniary nature, as sufficient for the present improvement, protection, and support of the established church in Ireland.

We may, however, suggest the propriety of looking very carefully into the places adopted for the residences of protestant clergymen: on one hand, to place them in the midst of an inimical population is to hazard their lives, perhaps, or at best to render them constantly uncomfortable: on the other hand, they can neither be examples to their enemies, nor form such connections with them as may tend to subdue their obduracy, nor contribute to win them by those infinitely varied attentions of a minor description which like the perpetual falling of drops of water will wear away stone itself. Ireland, though long called Christian, and in some degree Protestant, may be considered as a country not ill calculated for the display of a missionary spirit. The labours (we do not say the *blood*) of the Martyrs must be the seed of the church: and until some of those energies which, when well directed, are useful in no ordinary degree, are exemplified among the clergy of the establishment, and rouse the public mind to attention to religion and religious duties, there will be a deficiency which no increase of income can compensate.

We take this opportunity (as we cannot enlarge on the main subject before us) to hint at the efforts making by private associations for the religious welfare of Ireland, and for extending the advantages of instruction among the poor of that country. We have been informed that many hundreds of bibles, and many thousands of New Testaments have been sent over and distributed among the people. [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 991.] At this we rejoice: the scriptures cannot be too ge-

nerally distributed: they cannot fail to do good: for this purpose they were given; and this purpose they will accomplish.

If we are correctly informed with regard to other *missions*, they are not to be considered as altogether hopeless, nor altogether successful. The Catholics, we are told, are making many proselytes and strengthening their party by the accession of numbers, who not being adequately confirmed in the principles of protestantism, have not sufficient vigour of mind to resist the temptation of sheltering themselves from violence under an apparent profession of popery.

We hope this is not true to the extent to which the report has reached us: yet as it is at once immoral and inpolitic, we presume that it is an evil intitled to consideration.

But we cannot help contrasting with this the conduct of the protestant clergy, who call for no violence, nor so much as hint at vindictive measures, but hope to ensure the prosperity of the church by milder means. This conduct is to their honour, as men and as Christians. as Englishmen also; and this we observe with pleasure, as we see no reason for this honourable character being dropped, on any occasion, civil or religious. While, therefore, we trust that much good will arise from the measures taking and from the magnitude of the scale on which they are calculated, while we see the beginning of a national investigation, capable of extending its effects in all quarters, and to meet all opposition with firmness, we cannot but express our wishes that the whole subject may gradually be exhibited in its true colours, and without any of those persuasions of the favourable kind, which not infrequently bias the judgments of the best of men. The subject is extremely important, it involves a nation, a posterity, and may extend to where, at present, no human foresight can anticipate. We shall, therefore, be excused for expressing ourselves with decision in this article: since we consider ourselves as knowing, though from the information of others, that the consequences are not trivial, but of the utmost moment.

Our readers will perceive that every opinion as to what ought to be done, as well as every conjecture as to what is in-

tended to be done, would be altogether premature. The magnitude of the subject, its probable consequences, and the lasting effects which may follow a decisive step now taken, strike us with great force. We do humbly hope, that a foundation will be laid for the spread of Protestantism in its leading principles and spirit. —It is not enough that endeavours be used to prevent this profession from getting worse; exertions ought to be made to enable it to get better. It cannot stand perfectly tranquil, and level; circumstances do not permit that it should do so, however desirable, such a state might be. Enemies who are perpetually active, will not suffer it to be at rest: they are both insidious and violent, they have resources of every kind, they consider themselves as bound by conscience, authority, and oaths, to use their utmost exertions to promote their cause, and not to do so would be in their own esteem, and in that of their fellow professors criminal, highly criminal.

We make no remarks on the probability of political advantages of great importance following in the train of benefits which would attend an amelioration of the *mental* state, and the acknowledged principles of Ireland. But we may be allowed to instance in the ample room for the increase of a spirit and turn for industry among the lower ranks of its inhabitants, an opportunity of conferring blessings of the most valuable nature as well on individuals as on the country, at large. Every author whom we have lately perused has noticed the little occupation which satisfies the Irish populace. Were they taught habits of industry, were their minds better informed, this could not be. We have also stated that disposition to think lightly of lying, prevarication, and even false swearing, with which they have been reproached: this has been laid to the charge of their Catholic clergy. May a succession of able Protestant clergymen teach them better, and may the better knowledge of the Irish lead to the true honour, and establishment of the Protestant church of Ireland!

A selection of some particulars, amusing and interesting, with general Tables shewing the state of the Church in one View throughout all the four Provinces, will be given in our next.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING AND MAINTAINING AN INLAND NAVIGATION, COMMONLY CALLED THE CALEDONIAN CANAL, FROM THE EASTERN TO THE WESTERN SEA, BY INVERNESS AND FORT WILLIAM IN SCOTLAND, TO THE HON. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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That the surface of our globe has undergone various changes, is an opinion well warranted by appearances, and by such facts as have come to our knowledge. History does not justify the hypothesis which ascribes a *slow* and gradual change of sea and land, of ocean and continent; so that what are now the upper strata of mountains were formerly among the beds below the sea. But it narrates many events which suddenly, and in consequence of extraordinary convulsions of nature, have greatly altered the forms and appearances of considerable districts; such events have diminished the height of the lofty mountain, and filled up the depth of the most extensive valley: they have formed lakes, by impeding the current of waters, and have dammed up those streams which otherwise might have continued to flow without intermission. All mountains, which form chains, are of course accompanied by hollows, and by vallies running between them: these vallies are liable to be partially or wholly filled up, when the tops of the mountains adjacent give way, and roll down the declivities till they are stopped in their course. The top of a mountain usually *slides* over the surface of the parts below it, and rather makes its own way by its weight and motion, than displaces and pushes before it that earth which was its peaceful subjacent neighbour.

We can easily conceive that the intervals between mountains may be closed up in parts only, leaving other parts unchanged, and these retaining their original depths when filled by gradual tricklings, or rills of water, to a certain level, become lakes, and discharge their redundant waters wherever the level determines the greatest convenience, and the readiest exit. Nor can we deny, that a series of lakes, con-

nected with each other, may happen to be formed, by the same natural causes, whether at the same time, or at different times. After a lapse of ages, the lowered mountains would feel the effects of the atmospheric phenomena, and their soil would be pulverized by the dews, the mists, the rains, the snows, the frosts, to which it becomes exposed. The streams would perpetually carry off particles from the surface of these regions, and being held quiet for a time in the still water of the lakes, they would suffer a precipitation of their earthy contents.

If mankind were desirous of deriving advantages from such a chain of lakes and rivers, if human ingenuity were capable of rendering a part of such a chain subservient to its purpose, and were willing to bestow the requisite labour to effect the design; the intention cannot but be considered as laudable, in proportion to the benefits intended to be afforded to the neighbourhood, or to travellers. If the object be to accommodate a considerable commerce, to shorten a circuitous passage, or to render secure one that is dangerous, to facilitate the intercourse of distant shores and to promote the general welfare of the community, it will be allowed that this is commendable in a political view, and deserves to be included among the truly honourable efforts for improving the realm, and augmenting the advantages of its inhabitants. Such is certainly the character of the Caledonian canal; and such are some of the natural features which appear to mark the district through which it is carried.

By way of endeavouring to communicate to our readers some notion of the magnitude of the present undertaking, we shall first survey the state of this country, and then describe those alterations which are intended to be made in various places in the course of the work.

If we begin our survey on the west of the chain of mountains, we find Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in North Britain, and some say, in the island, at this extremity; and there is nothing incredible in the conception that a number of mountains equal in height to this craggy Patriarch were formerly situated east of his station: but these have been lowered by causes rather the subjects of conjecture than of certainty, leaving only one of their number to remain as a memento of what they all originally were.

Fort William may be considered as the western extremity of this intended line of communication. It stands on Loch *Eil*, which is in fact part of the Western Sea, not far from Ben Nevis. To the east of Ben Nevis, we find Loch *Lochy*, a kind of gully, ten miles in length, sixty or seventy fathoms in depth, in many parts, yet not much more than a mile in width, in any part, and generally barely a mile. On one side of this loch are high ridges of rocks and ground, which descend sharply, if not abruptly, into the loch. Further on, is an interval of high land, the summit between the Eastern and Western Sea: but here the mountainous ridges recede to some distance, nearly two miles, as if *here* a considerable sinking had anciently taken place. Nor is this conjecture weakened by the state of Loch *Oich*, which though upwards of three miles in length, scarcely exceeds one quarter of a mile in breadth; and is in some parts 26 fathoms in depth, in others barely 5. In fact this loch must be reduced to a greater regularity of depth, and the level of its waters will be that of the highest surface of the canal. The summit level of the land, as might naturally be expected, will be the deepest cutting for the depth of the canal; and indeed it is cut somewhat deeper than it otherwise might have been, in order to adjust the level of its water to that of Loch *Oich*.

From Loch *Oich* eastward is another interval of land, from which the mountains retire; this extends above five miles, when we arrive at Loch *Ness*, the most advantageous feature in this undertaking, and without which it hardly would have been thought on. Loch *Ness* presents a piece of water 23 miles and nearly three quarters in length; in breadth, about a mile and a half. It is so nearly straight, that a line may be drawn almost from end to end of it; and it is little other than a canal of nature's own forming. At the western end of it stands Fort *Augustus*. The shores along this loch are uniformly bold and commanding: the ridges rise to considerable heights, and the rocks called the *Daudardle*, almost midway of the loch, on the southern side, are distinguished by their elevation. From the east end of Loch *Ness*, to the Murray Frith, which opens into the German Ocean, is about 7 miles: this presents a comparatively level country; and here, at no great distance

from the Frith, stands the town of Inverness.

From Inverness to Fort George, which occupies a promontory projecting into the Murray Frith, is about 8 or 10 miles. This may be considered as the Eastern termination of this national undertaking.

Such is the general character of the district through which the Caledonian Canal passes; but some places in its neighbourhood are deserving of a closer inspection. In attending to these we shall trace back our course from east to west.

Fort George is not large, but is one of the most regular fortifications in Europe. It stands on a barren sandy point, and contains barracks for soldiers, and Invalids. It also defends the passage of the Frith against vessels proceeding up it to Inverness. It is one of the forts built in 1746 to maintain the British authority in the Highlands. The barracks form a square, with a row of buildings before it.

Inverness may justly be described as the metropolis of the Highlands. In this town, as well as in Nairn, a town about ten, or twelve miles from Inverness, there are two races of inhabitants, and, as it were, two towns: the people who come from the country and speak Gaelic, living at one end of the town, and those who speak English, at the other. In some towns, one side of a street is inhabited by those who speak Gaelic; and can neither understand, nor be understood by their opposite neighbours, who speak English. English is spoken extremely well at Inverness. Here is a very considerable salmon fishery, several thriving manufactures, a good deal of shipping, and a great inland trade. The harbour receives ships of 200 tons, those of double the bulk may come up within a mile: its population is about 6,000 persons. It has elegant assembly rooms; and a public academy, in which a plan of general education is conducted with skill and spirit. There is an English chapel here, but the accommodations it offers are but mean.

About three miles beyond Inverness, near the road, is a very complete specimen of what is usually denominated a druid temple. It comprises two circles, one of very large, the other of smaller stones.

The road along the south side of Loch *Ness*, runs through a beautiful shrubbery, of birch, oak, and alders. The scene is as sequestered and agreeably wild as can



be desired. The northern side, is a range of lofty mountains covered with heath. For several miles from the east of the loch there are many plantations of fir, some of them very extensive. The general elevation of the country marks it, as the highest ground in Scotland. Nevertheless, on the top of a mountain in this region of mountains, is Loch Tarff, about a mile wide, with several small islands in it: from this lake flows the river Tarff, which is famous for its cataracts, called the Falls of Evers. Near these falls is a small inn, which retains the appellation of the General's Hut, because Gen. Wade when making these roads resided here.

The depth of water in this loch is from 106 to 129 fathoms, in the middle parts, to 85, 75, or less, near its end. The sides are very steep, the rise being a foot in height to a foot and a half in breadth. The bays are not so steep, yet, in them, 20 fathoms depth, is scarcely 70 or 80 fathoms from the shore.

Loch Ness has been known to vary in the height of its surface as much as *ten* feet.

The excessive steepness of the sides of Loch Ness, has suggested the propriety of laying down mooring chains for the use of merchant ships intending to anchor in the loch; this would save time, labour, and expence, in anchors and cables: what renders this convenience more desirable is the consideration that merchant ships carry no superfluity of strength for labour.

The whole of the bottom of Loch Ness is soft mud of a dark brownish colour when wet, and appears to consist of the lighter part of the soil of the surrounding mountains, that has for ages been continually washed into the loch by innumerable torrents, which rush down the sides of the mountains during rains. It will afford good anchoring ground enough, in all parts, independent of the mooring chains.

It is a curious circumstance, that the wind always blows right along this loch: but this is easily explained: for the two ranges of mountains on either side of the loch, controul the course of the wind when it makes an angle with the direction of the loch, and divert it from the course it would pursue, to that of the channel, which they make for it: so that the clouds are often seen sailing *by the same wind*

above the mountains, in angles four or five points distant from that which blows on the surface of the loch.

The gales of wind, &c. in Loch Lochie are the same as those in Loch Ness.

It has been observed that the waters of Loch Ness never freeze: and report affirms that a line of a thousand fathom has been employed in vain to sound the bottom. This, however, like many other marvels is erroneous: as appears sufficiently from what we have already observed. What is no less extraordinary, it is asserted that iron lying under water in Loch Ness, never becomes rusty.

These effects are attributed to somewhat of a sulphureous exhalation, which is thought to rise from the bottom of the lake. It may not be easy to ascertain this: but the non-freezing of the lake may possibly be owing to its situation in a kind of hollow bason, and to the effect which this has on the wind: as we see that ponds, only a few feet deep below the surface, are not frozen by those winds which have congealed others not so protected, to the depth of several inches.

It is certain that somewhat of a steam is seen to hover over the lake in very severe frosts: this may be nothing more than exhalation rendered visible by the great purity of the air: but the *facts* demand the investigation of philosophy before we admit or deny them.

Fort Augustus is situated on a plain at the west end of Loch Ness. It is capable of containing four or five hundred men. It is formed by four bastions. Below the fort is a small pier, for the use of vessels which navigate the Loch; and over the river Oich, which runs from Loch Oich, is a bridge of three arches, which connects the south and north districts. The country all around is wildly beautiful, and sublime.

The sides of Loch Lochy are equally mountainous and wild, as those of Loch Ness. The military road made under the direction of general Wade is continued along the south side of this loch, in some places winding around the mountains, in others, rising over very considerable ascents, till it reaches Fort William, which is the western termination of that general's labours.

But before we arrive at Fort William, we must direct our attention to that high-rising mountain, Ben Nevis, which is

vidently part of a much greater mass that in very remote ages, included not only the principal, now distinguished by this name, but two adjoining, not equal in height; between these mountains, are immense gullies from whence possibly has flowed that earth which now forms most of the flat land about Fort William.

It would be foreign from our purpose to enter into all the political motives which rendered the formation of this canal desirable: in a former paper of this kind when describing the courses of the new roads forming in the Highlands, we alluded to some of them; and others may be sufficiently understood without being particularized. It is certain that the genius of the Highlanders does not lead them to exertions in manufactures or commerce. Individuals, indeed, who direct their attention to these subjects succeed well and carry them on to profit, but this is not the general turn of the hardy inhabitants of these northern regions. Accustomed to activity, to much walking and exercise, they with difficulty reconcile themselves to sedentary, or studious professions. Hence they have rather preferred to seek their fortunes in distant climes than to descend to the lowlands, and engage in those establishments which offer employment and emolument to the industrious. The labour of digging this canal has coincided with the habits of the people; and not less than *fifty* who had taken passage for America, returned from the vessel in which they were embarked, on receiving assurances of employment in this undertaking, before it could well be said to be begun.

We shall now report some of those circumstances which have attended the progress and execution of the intention of the legislature in this undertaking.

The act of parliament for undertaking the Caledonian Canal was passed July 27, 1803. As the object was well understood during the discussion on the bill, the commissioners held their first meeting immediately, on the 30th, and issued general directions for advancing the business.

The line intended to be occupied by the canal, was found on inspection to be uncommonly favourable to the purpose.

The course of the river Ness has been altered, by throwing up an embankment of above a thousand yards in length; and twelve feet in height above the line of

ordinary low water in the river; an important work, and executed with great rapidity by the exertions of above 200 labourers.

The foundation of the lock on Loch Ness near Fort Augustus is 24 feet below the level of the summer surface of the lake; this renders it necessary to cut a new channel for the river through the rock on the north side, in order to get at a foundation of rock, the soil being too open to warrant the cutting to so great a depth.

Besides cutting a new course for the river Lochie, it is proposed to raise Loch Lochie 12 feet above its present level, the shores in general being steep, very little land, except at the east end, will be overflowed by raising the lock, and as there is some deep cutting at the summit, it is proposed to remove back the soil, which is on the surface of the present meadow at the east end of the Loch, and to bring the ground which must be excavated at the summit to raise the low ground at the east end of the lock, and when raised to the proper height to cover it again with the soil which had been removed back, with the addition of that which covered the land to be occupied by the canal near the summit.

The course of the river Lochie it is intended shall be changed into a new channel, to be formed along the bottom of the bank on the south side—and the deserted part of the present bed of the river will be taken for the canal.

The sea lock at Corpach on Loch Eil will be cut out of the rock, and it is proposed to make a small basin within it, which also will be cut out of the rock, so as to admit a number of vessels with the flowing tide, which after the gates are closed may ascend the locks at leisure.

The locks inland, will rise 7 feet 9 inches each, and will be united in clusters: this considerably reduces the expence of their erection, because separate locks must be complete in all their parts, whereas of locks in combination the back of one makes the front of its fellow. In one group eight locks are united, in another four.

Loch Eiland and Loch Doughfour are to be deepened by means of steam engines, the scarcity of provender rendering the keeping of horses very expensive.

Loch Eil, up as far as Fort William, has always been frequented by shipping, and is a safe navigation and harbour.

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Finding after accurate inspection that at a small additional expense the canal might be enlarged to admit the passage of thirty-two gun frigates, the committee directed the locks to be increased in length from 162 feet to 170 feet, and the breadth from 38 to 40 feet. The average depth being 20 feet. The canal itself is 20 feet deep, 50 feet wide, at bottom, 110 feet wide at top. By this improvement the canal is rendered capable of affording accommodation on occasion, to upwards of forty-vessels of war, which without it would have been excluded. Of course, these dimensions will accommodate the largest merchant vessels.

A considerable proportion of the materials for this work has been found within a reasonable distance of it:—such as timber, stone, lime, &c.

The number of labourers on the canal which during the first year was about 150, in the second year was increased to 900, and in 1805 to 1163. The times of potatoe planting, and of the herring fishery lessen the number of workmen; as might naturally be expected. To accommodate this accession of population, temporary sheds and huts have been erected where necessary; stores of oatmeal have been formed, (to be sold out at prime cost) a small brewery has also been established, to check, and if possible, to exclude the pernicious habit of drinking whiskey. Cows also are kept for the purpose of supplying milk. And thus the rudiments of civilization and the connections which result from sound policy are established amid wilds and mountains, amid of the Grampians themselves.

The time of passing a 38 feet lock will be about 20 minutes; a 40 feet lock, 22 minutes; a 43 feet lock, 25 minutes.

The smallest size of vessels trading to the Baltic is about 75 feet in length, 21 feet in width, draught of water 12 feet; burthen 120 tons. The largest size, is about 130 feet long, 35 feet wide, draught of water 19 feet: burthen 650 tons.

The excavations and borings which have taken place in various spots in the course of this canal, are not without their interest and instruction to Geologists and Mineralogists, as they shew; apparently, the results of long continued decomposition of the component parts of mountains, and at the same time the distinctions be-

tween the soil thus derived, and that derived from the Ocean. We learn, that near Inverness, at some distance from the Sea, the soil is so loose that the water rose and fell with the tide, and there was great apprehensions that a proper foundation for the locks and other masonry would not have been found. This apprehension was, however, at length happily removed, and one place afforded a soil of sufficient solidity to answer the desired end. This has of course been adopted, though under some disadvantage to the entrance of the canal.

Such are the labours of man, and such the accommodations required by commerce! Here we behold vast excavations, to which the solid rock is not allowed to afford any effectual impediment; it is penetrated for miles in length: there we see canals suspended high in air and rivers flowing far below: here we find a lake raised several feet above its level, part of its lately-restraining banks carried elsewhere, and adventitious earth covered with a native and natural soil: there we behold a river diverted from its bed, and carried through rocks, its ancient boundaries; here we see a loch deepened by paring away parts of its subaqueous elevations, and there we see vast reservoirs obedient to the arm of man, whose contents rise and fall at command, and render their different levels subservient to the general good. We cannot but wish success to such magnificent undertakings, we cannot but think highly of that age and nation which has strength, spirit and skill to execute them: the science which plans them, the munificence which supports them, the politeness and discretion which distinguish the conduct of those who are placed in the truly honourable office of directing them, are all entitled to the marked respect and applause of the present age, to the veneration and encomiums of posterity.

These works have already excited the astonishment of foreigners, who wonder at our capability of carrying on works of such magnitude at the moment when we are obliged to support, for our very existence, perhaps endless war against the whole world. We find that lately arrived at Inverness, two Russian gentlemen, of the Board of Inland Navigation of that Empire. They are deputed by the Russian Government, and have obtained permission of ours, to study the

various branches of civil engineering, as practised in Britain. For this purpose they have already, in company with Mr. Telford, examined many of the principal works of this nature in England and Scotland, and have travelled northward, with the view of attending, for some time, to the operations going forward on the Caledonian Canal.

*A Map of Scotland*; constructed from Original Materials obtained under the Authority of the Parliamentary Commissioners for making Roads and building Bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, with whose Permission it is now published, by their much obliged and obedient Servant, A. Arrowsmith. Four sheets, large elephant paper. Price £3.13s. 6d. Dated June 25, 1807.

EVERY man of reflection has been frequently struck with the thought, "What would those, whom we are accustomed to admire as ancients, say, could they behold the improvements of modern times?" The science of geography may be quoted with great advantage as an instance deserving of consideration on such an inquiry. It has discovered a great portion of the world of which antiquity knew nothing. The descriptions of Herodotus and Strabo, the labours of Thales and Ptolemy, included but a part of the globe, and the relative situations of the countries they described, as known to them, were but approximations to the truth, at the best. The Romans, who dignified their empire with the compliment of being *Orbis Terrarum*, are convicted of sheer vanity, when we compare the countries they subjugated with those more extensive regions, which happily never felt their yoke; and if Alexander sighed for other worlds to conquer, it was because he had no adequate information on the extent of that, which he ridiculously induced to enshrine him as a deity.

Those who knew not even the true form of the globe, had surely much to learn; those who knew not the dimensions of the globe, nor the properties of its various climates, nor the productions they yielded for the use of man, nor their capacity of sustaining inhabitants, nor the fact of their being inhabited,—with what delight would those liberal spirits, who

devoted themselves to knowledge, have studied the improvements of science, which have done so much honour to modern days!

Little did the first projector of latitude and longitude foresee to what critical nicety that principle would be improved, and of what satisfactory correctness that simple intersection was capable. Little could he anticipate the services done to navigation, as well as to civil polity, by the establishment of that test to which observation and estimate might be brought. When once truth, or a test of truth, is established, by what refinements it may be followed can never be foreseen by any. It was, in reality, a very important degree of merit to which art had arrived, when it was able to lay down in delineation the true position and figure of a country, to mark the headlands, the rivers, the shores, with accuracy, and to warn the adventurous navigator by its sands and rocks of those which required him to keep a sharp look out: but, it was not satisfactory to those who wished to render a map a picture of the country it included, and to estimate the causes, as well as the courses, of rivers, the features of a country, the plains and levels, the hills and mountains, which it offered. In short, a kind of perpetual bird's eye view, looking perpendicularly down, and answering the purposes of a model, was wanted by the geographer who sat in his closet, to enable him to study regions which he had never seen, and to traverse in meditation inaccessibilities which he could not so much as think of attempting to behold.

Very awkward were most of the essays to present this gratification: we have seen mountains of immense height placed on the floating sands of the desert; and many a river has been made to run up one side of a mountain—for the pleasure of coming down again on the other. We have known cities placed in the sea instead of on shore; and islands transformed into lakes, or, *vice versa*, lakes into islands.—A recollection of such absurdities is extremely well calculated to introduce the map before us to advantage. In this we find the brooks and water-courses originate in gullies between the hills: we observe in some counties extensive plains, while others are broken into precipices, various in direction, and dissim-



milar in form. Not only the roads and other results of human labour are marked, but also the face of the country as presented by the operations of nature. We distinguish, in the first place, chains of mountains strongly marked; in the second place, masses of hills infinitely varied included among them; in the third place, those insulated (and often conical) risings, which the Scotch call *laws*, and which arrest the attention of a traveller journeying through that part of the kingdom. The lochs and rivers are marked with equal distinctness, and contrary to most geographers (and especially to those who have lately engaged the labours of Mr. Lowry), Mr. Arrowsmith has put no colour at all on his waters, not even a short coasting. It is certain, that distinctness is consulted by this omission, and that it affords an opportunity of determining, by the different colour of the outline, whether the shore be bold or flat, rocky or sandy. This is remarkably the fact in a map so full of work, by reason of its numerous mountains, as that before us; and the strong and black delineations of some of them start up, as it were, with so much greater effect.—Mr. A. has inserted many cross roads as well as the principal; he has marked parks, forests, and other inclosures: and, for the first time, the towns which have post-offices in them are marked with a *star*, and their distances from Edinburgh in figures. This is a valuable addition, and has been, we understand, obtained by some trouble and by repeated applications to the Post-Office at Edinburgh.

This map contains many hundreds, we might say thousands, of names of places, never before inserted in any map; and we presume that in point of correctness we may frankly recommended it to the public. At least, we can answer for such parts of it as we have travelled over, and for which we dare trust our memory. If we had any doubts, they must be removed by the history of this performance, which we shall transcribe from the third Report of the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges. p. 29.

The inconvenience to which We were subjected by the want of an accurate map of Scotland, as mentioned in our last Report, caused us to enquire into the practicability of remedying the defect; and in this We have succeeded beyond our expectations, as it was

discovered, that his Majesty's library contained an original survey of the whole of the main land of Scotland.

This survey was commenced in the year 1747, under the direction of Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant General Watson, the quarter master general of Scotland, and carried on principally by General Roy, assisted by several officers of the engineers, each of whom surveyed the districts allotted to him. They first surveyed the Highlands, and in 1752 it was determined to extend the survey to the southern part of Scotland. In 1754 the whole was finished, with the exception of the Isles, and of some very inconsiderable spots in the Highlands.

Many years afterwards, his Majesty granted permission to General Roy to publish from the survey (which is on a scale of nearly two inches to a mile) an improved map of Scotland; but after collecting such astronomical observations as might serve to bound and verify the survey, General Roy suspended his intention, and never afterwards resumed it.

The survey having proceeded from small beginnings, is not strictly trigonometrical, but depending chiefly on the magnetic meridian, which experience has demonstrated to be peculiarly various in different parts of Scotland; and General Roy must have found it very difficult in the then scarcity of known positions and authentic charts of the coast, to have combined the various unconnected parts of the survey in a manner worthy of such a laborious and accurate work. These difficulties, however, have been since in a great degree overcome, and We have reason to believe that no labour has been spared in procuring information for the adjustment and improvement of the map.

Having obtained his Majesty's gracious permission, We employed Mr. Arrowsmith, as being a geographer of high reputation, to copy and reduce the original survey. The astronomical observations said to have been collected by General Roy, have not been found; and in order to render the map correct and complete in every respect, it has become necessary for Mr. Arrowsmith to form an extensive collection of new materials, to which We have contributed our best endeavours by consulting Mr. Playfair, Professor in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Jackson of Ayr, and several other scientific persons of eminence, in order to supply some of the most important particulars.

The map which Mr. Arrowsmith has produced after two years labour, has received an unanimous testimony of its accuracy from all persons acquainted with the various parts of Scotland. It has been of singular advantage to the beauty of this map, that Mr. Papi Sandby, who has since become so well known for his talents as an artist, was employed in

making the original fair copy, and especially in delineating all the mountains and broken ground of the Highlands; and this advantage has not been neglected in the reduced map.

We have experienced the most ready attention from the proprietors of the several Islands, who have furnished all the plans they possessed; and these, with the aid of Mackenzie's charts as corrected by Huddart, have been sufficient for a satisfactory delineation of most of the Western Isles. Mr. Arrowsmith is soon to furnish a Memoir shewing the authorities on which the map is constructed, and which therefore renders it unnecessary for us to enter into any further detail of the assistance received.

Being anxious that the benefit of this map should not be lost to the public, We have also asked and obtained his Majesty's gracious permission for its publication; and the small map in the appendix to this report has been reduced from it, shewing particularly the several roads and bridges we have had occasion to mention.

Such have been the authorities for Mr. Arrowsmith's map, and such the patronage, under which it appears. We have taken advantage of that artist's talents in the execution of our plate of the same subject; and we cannot conclude this article better, than by returning our grateful thanks, to the liberality which has conferred on us the favour of permission to enrich our work with a copy of a performance so honourable to the state of the arts in our nation, and so interesting to the British public, at large.

In our map are comprehended

1. All the post towns in Scotland; these have never before been marked in any map, of any kind.
2. The former roads are marked with a single thin line; these mostly extend as far north as Perth, and up the east coast to Inverness.
3. The military roads made by General Wade are for the most part marked *military road*: they are distinguished by double lines, one line being stronger than the other.
4. The newly planned roads are marked by double lines: both of equal strength.
5. The divisions of the counties are marked in dotted lines, with great accuracy.
6. The principal mountains are delineated: but not so many as to interfere with the primary purpose of the map: or to confuse the situations of the towns and places.

*Antiquities of Westminster*; the Old Palace: St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c. with 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects, of which 122 no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith. Large Quarto. pp. 290. Price £6. 6s. For the Author, London 1807.

AN enlargement of the present House of Commons having become requisite, for the admission of the additional members, in consequence of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland; on removing the wainscoting for that purpose in the month of August 1800, it was discovered that the whole inside of the walls of the building had been originally painted with single figures and historical subjects. Many of these were still in such a state of preservation as to admit of being copied and engraven; and the necessary permission having been obtained for that purpose, accurate drawings were therefore made from them on the spot, by Mr. Smith, with that view; from which drawings the present plates have been taken with equal fidelity and exactness. Of these paintings, as well as of the several other ornaments then discovered, it is the object of the present work to give an account and explanation, together with the history of the building itself, and also of the old palace at Westminster, of which it was a part; but, as the modern appearance of that city is widely different from that which it formerly bore, its ancient state must first be described, in order to the understanding of what will be said hereafter.

Such is the introductory paragraph to this splendid volume, and it states, in a few words, the occasion of the work, and the intention of the author. In the execution of this intention we are obliged to Mr. Hawkins for a considerable variety of illustrations of the ancient state of the Royal Palace at Westminster and the adjacencies, which may mostly be considered as forming a part of its demesnes.

Mr. Hawkins goes a little, and but a little, out of his way, to introduce the history of several considerable houses which formerly stood in different parts of the Strand, such as one in which the Duke de Sally lodged, and Durham House, which we well remember. He proceeds from west of Temple Bar to Westminster in an orderly manner, and describes a state of things, or at least of buildings and streets, that was widely different from what this part

of the town now exhibits. He explains the term *Mews*, as denoting a place for the seclusion of hawks while they *meued* or moulted their feathers. He pays considerable attention to Charing Cross; and by the help of a rare book, presents us with a figure of it, but in its dilapidated state. "It was made all of white marble, and so cemented with mortar, made of the purest lime, Callis sand, whites of eggs, and the strongest wort, that it defied all hatchets and hammers whatsoever. In Henry the Eighth's days it was begged, and should have been degraded.—In Edward the Sixth's time, when Somerset House was building, this cross was in danger; after that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one of her footmen had like to have run away with it: but the greatest danger of all it was in, was in the time of King James, when it was *eight times legged*." Surely court beggars were reduced to great difficulties when so many applied to his Majesty for the property of this ancient structure! It was taken down in 1647, and some of its stones employed as pavement before Whitehall.

Proceeding towards the main object of the work, we find some curious remarks on the condition of Westminster at different periods: with the history of the disinterment of the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw;—but private history says that Cromwell, at least, anticipated and escaped this intended disgrace: it is certain, that the exposure at Tyburn was soon discontinued, because sundry persons who examined the features of the parties, did not recognise those of that sagacious usurper.

Mr. H. takes pains to illustrate the character, situation, and decorations of the famous hall of Rufus, and of the streets and ways adjacent; not forgetting *Heaven*, *Hell*, *Purgatory*, and *Paradise*: once sufficiently public houses of resort. Probably, at first, they were distinguished by appropriate signs; and after those signs were removed, the titles were waggishly applied to such as had won, or lost, suits in the courts adjacent; and to those who had conducted them. Hell pump is still in use; but Paradise, we believe, is totally removed: the modern front stands on the site of Purgatory; opposite to which we read on the plate annexed, "Here stood Heaven."

The antiquary, guided by Mr. H., will

will tread this ground, with pleasure. He will, as it were, survey the old palace, the old chapel, the residences of the old canons, the water courses by which this part of Westminster was made an Island, with various other antiquities perfectly to his taste. They are treated, with much science, and have cost the author much labour; he has recalled past ages to existence, as much as any writer whom we have lately perused, and has spared no pains to render himself master of his subject.

But, we acknowledge that we feel ourselves more interested in the discovery of *oil paintings* of a date so remote, and the rather, because we incline to think that they were productions of English artists: and they imply the existence of ideas of magnificence and art, which are much beyond what are usually admitted among us in reference to those times.

Tradition has continued the appellation of "The Painted Chamber" to one of the rooms of the old Palace at Westminster. It is known to be as old as the time of Edward the Confessor. The door at the east end of it, is distinguished by an arch turned over it, in a style as masterly as most productions of modern art: it is in our eye a great curiosity, as a mark of Saxon abilities.

Tradition, says Howel (Londinopolis p. 356,) affirms, that Edward the Confessor died in this chamber, which we mention, in hope it may serve as a clue to the explanation of that singular transposition in the Bayeux tapestry, which places his solemn removal to St. Peter's Abbey, before his death. (Vide Pan. Vol. III. p. 323.) That he died at Westminster is certain. This chamber has ever retained the name of Painted, or *Depeint*, or St. Edward's chamber; but the reason of this was never ascertained, till on removing the tapestry which covered the walls, they were found to contain a multitude of large figures, and battles. These are, certainly, as old as 1322, since they are mentioned by a writer of that time: they represented the wars of the bible, and were "painted beyond description, with the most complete and perfect inscriptions in French, to the great admiration of the beholders, and with the grandest regal magnificence." It is likely that these paintings may be dated about twenty years earlier.

St. Stephen's Chapel, now used by the House of Commons for their sittings is known to have existed in the time of King John, who in 1206 granted to Baldwin de London, clerk of his Exchequer, the chapelship of St. Stephen's Westminster. Some have said that it was founded by King Stephen 1141, and we do not incline to controvert that opinion. It was, however, ornamented with great attention by succeeding kings; and Mr. H. refers to Edward I. those sumptuous embellishments of which the remains are so truly interesting. He has discovered several rolls in which the wages of the workmen and the cost of various materials in this undertaking are recorded; and other official expences are noted. These prove beyond denial the use of *oil* in painting, at that time, which is 150 years before the reputed discovery of that art, by John van Eyck. We find charges for white lead, red lead, oil, red varnish, white varnish, azure, indebas [indigo?] sinople [terra sinopica, nearly the present Indian red] vermilion, &c. We find also many hundred [leaves, we presume] of gold, and silver, charged; also several pounds of tin. It appears that the King in 1340, by a mandate directed to all and singular his sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, and ministers, and all his faithful subjects, put into requisition the artists and workmen necessary to forward his buildings; also as much glass as those buildings required, with carriages to convey it: giving a power to imprison all who resisted. In the next year 1350, John de Alkeshull was appointed to procure in the same manner, by land and water, within liberties or without, except ecclesiastical property, stone, wood, trees, timber, lead, glass, iron, tiles and other necessities for the king's works, in the palace at Westminster, the Tower of London, and the Castle of Windsor. Artists of every kind were obtained in like manner.

Among other inferences, these mandates lead to that of the arts being in general use, not restricted to royalty, and, therefore, though we may conclude the king would do all that could be done to embellish his works to the utmost, yet he did not monopolize the merit of the time.

Several scrapings of the colours from the walls have been submitted to chemical analysis, and prove to have been unquestionably mingled with *oil*. Mr. Haslam,

who examined them, found much varnish mingled with them. He supposes, that the red lead mingled with *oil* was laid on the stone as a priming: it might be so; but the *ruddle* as a coarser colour may be thought more likely. The gilding was performed by first giving a coat of *ochre* with *oil* to the smoothened surface of the stone; on this the gold leaf was placed, and covered with a white transparent varnish. The gold leaf was of great purity and thicker than that now employed. The colours mentioned are of the most valuable class, and no doubt, but the best of each kind was procured; which contributes to account for the high state of preservation of many of them.

As to the subjects represented, we may say that there was scarcely an inch of the interior of this fabric which was not decorated with devices of flowers, or other ornaments, the ground of which was painted with vermilion, or ultramarine; or on which gold or silver did not shine. Around the frieze are the arms of the Royal family of England, in lively colours also; of those others of the nobility; below are angels holding expanded draperies richly embroidered. Behind this frieze are pictures in compartments, representing scripture subjects. In fact, the paintings seem to have been generally of Scripture events, and those which being best preserved, Mr. Smith has copied with most distinctness, are, the Nativity, the Appearance of the angels to the shepherds, the Adoration by the shepherds, the Presentation in the temple: and, what he supposes to be the Adoration by the kings. From this opinion we dissent, because, the painting exhibits only *two* kings, whereas tradition has uniformly reckoned them to be *three*; because the pavement on which these kings stand (one is kneeling) is ornamented with great care, and is evidently that of a palace, not that of a stable; because the wall of the apartment in which the scene passes, is highly ornamented also in small chequers: in short there is neither ox nor ass in this composition, as there would be in a stable, nor any trace of eastern costume, which there is in the picture of the Presentation. As these performances are entitled to many allowances on account of their age, and the lapse of time since they were executed, we may pronounce them respectable: and when this edifice was in its perfect state it must have



combined a blaze of magnificence of which which we have at present no instances. The reader must conceive of pillars, and members enriched with carving in various patterns : these again further enriched by grounds and interstices painted or gilt : the walls decorated with figures some as large as life, others smaller, but all painted with lively colours, and on the stone. The windows, too, were filled with painted glass,

Casting a dim religious light in a multiplicity of devices : he must also add the various stalls and seats, the king's, the queen's, those of the royal family, of the great officers of the household, of the clergy in attendance, the riches displayed on the altar, in the habits, sacerdotal and civil, the solemnity of the service, the music, and in short, whatever of pomp and magnificence his imagination can combine, in order to form some faint idea of this royal and public palace and chapel of the kings of England.

It should appear that many of the nobility contributed to the expences, and we can give no better reason for the portraits which appear on the walls, than what arises from the liberality of the heads of those families. The arms other than those of the royal family, also bear witness to this : we might instance those of Henry duke of Lancaster, 1361, William earl of Northampton 1359, Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, Roger Mortimer earl of March, and many other earls and lords. Certainly these were benefactors, each in his place, though the king was the chief, as he also was the patron of the undertaking.

We have already hinted that we attach the greater curiosity and value to the ornaments of this chapel, because they appear to have been executed by English artists. The whole number of painters mentioned in the ancient records is *seventy six*, of which only *two* by their names can be suspected of being foreigners. The price paid to the superior artists was *seven shillings* weekly : others had 8d per day : from which price there is a regular descent to 2½d per day. It is thought that some of the most capable were procured from among that class of priests, &c. which was accustomed to enrich missals, &c. with illuminations. This article in the work under our consideration will form a valuable addition to lord Orford,

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who had not access to such ancient registers.

Our readers will learn with regret, that various parts of the palace of Westminster were consumed by fire, at different periods, so that some parts which might have come down to us, had not such calamity occurred, have perished. This, no doubt, would have been the fate of the whole of the antiquities which occupy the spot, had the infernal plot of Guy Fawkes and his associates taken effect. We have lately seen doubts attempted to be thrown over that incident, and we therefore should not have been sorry if Mr. H. had indulged himself in stating further particulars. We are, however, obliged to him for satisfactory views of the cellars &c. which were hired by the conspirators, and other curious particulars : such as that of the thickness of the walls (14 feet some, others 9 feet.) It has been but lately discovered that the lady who wrote the letter to lord Montague, was his eldest sister, Mary, the wife of Thomas Abington of Hinlip in the county of Worcester. Affection for her husband induced her to take effectual measures to remain unknown, while love to her brother led her to wish his absence from a scene of devastation and inevitable destruction.

"The Parliament of England formerly sat in the Chapter House of the Abbot of Westminster ; and this continued till the statute of 1. Edward VI., which gave to the King colleges, free-chapels, &c. whereby the King enjoyed to his own use this ancient free-chapel of St. Stephen's. Since which it has served, by the King's permission, for the House of Commons to sit in."—Such is the information given us by Strype, book vi. p. 354 ; and we may add, it has continued appropriated to the same purpose ever since.

Anciently, as Sir Edward Coke has remarked, both Houses sat together ; and the Commons seem to have had no official Speaker, but some member of their body delivered their sentiments. This appears to have been the case in the early part of the reign of Edward III. ; but at the latter end of that reign the houses were divided ; and Sir William Blackstone says, that the statute for defining and ascertaining treason (25 Edw. III.) was one of the first acts of the new-modelled assembly, and the translation of the law proceedings

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from French into Latin (36, Edw. III.) was another.

We cannot follow our author in his history of the endowments, &c. of this stately edifice. The book contains much research, and will gratify the curious. We may however say a few words on the damage done to the city of Westminster by the removal of the staple of the King's wool, the weigh-house, &c. from the precincts of the palace.—It appears, that an annual rent of £66. 13s. 4d. was diminished in one year (1376) no less than £59. 14s. 3d.; and the two following years, about the same sum, making in three years a loss of £177. 19s. 1d. Such were the effects of removing the staple! We may learn, also, the prices of several articles in ancient times: a large Missal given to St. Stephen's Chapel cost the donor £11. 6s. 8d., a Gradual cost £7. 13s. 4d. and a new Ordinal £5. This was in 1410. What an incalculable benefit to the studious is the noble art of printing!

We must now close our account of this splendid volume. The plates are executed with some peculiarity of handling; but it answers perfectly well for the nature of the subjects they represent. They have been taken pains with, and display no small dexterity, and good management in their effects. Mr. S. has been favoured to an uncommon degree by the loan of subjects; and indeed the number of persons to whom he makes his acknowledgments proves, that he has met with a patronage which is highly honourable to himself, to the liberality of his friends, and to the general taste of the times.

Hitherto our narration has proceeded in peace; but we must not omit to record, for the sake of example to future editors and publishers, that, before the volume could be published, war broke out between Mr. Hawkins, who has unquestionable claim to be considered as author of the work, and Mr. Smith, who was certainly the projector of it. Mr. Smith has prefixed his volley of shot to the volume in the shape of an advertisement, and Mr. H. has fired off a pamphlet, which is by his direction given to subscribers *gratis*. We merely allude to these conflicts, that we may not be thought ignorant of them; at the same time we advise the combatants to consult the dignity of their respective professions, and to dismiss from their minds, according, we hope, to their

daily prayers, all malice, wrath, and uncharitableness,—all strife, anger, and evil-speaking.

Mr. S. has carefully distinguished Mr. H.'s share in the volume; and Mr. H. has detected errors in those parts which do not belong to him. We give no opinion on the merits of the case; but advise the return of the grey goose-quill to its peaceful inkstand, and no further shedding of good Christian ink;—for, after all, as Falstaff says, "The better part of valour is discretion."

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*Outline of a Plan for the better Cultivation, Security, and Defence of the British West-Indies; by Captain Layman, of the Royal Navy.* 8vo. pp. 93, price 2s. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, London, 1807.

Captain Layman was, it appears from this pamphlet, the projector of the scheme for substituting the labour of Chinese servants in the West-India Islands for that of negroes. Indeed, he seems to have a talent at proposals of substitution, for he advises that an African corps be sent from the West-Indies to secure the British possessions in Hindoostan; and the Seapoys of Hindoostan he thinks will be very useful, as well as very happy, in garrisoning the West-India Islands. It must be owned that this is mutuality of good offices on a large scale, that it coincides perfectly with the principle, that all mankind are of one family; and reduces an excursion of three, four, or five thousands of miles, to a family visit to brethren across a few fields and a river. Such is the extent of commercial speculations such are the ideas connected with the spirit of adventure, that not only natives of the island from which an adventure is fitted out, but those of the most distant regions are to be transplanted from their homes to remote soils. The inhabitants of Europe availed themselves of their superiority in arts and arms to subdue the native Americans, these failing they carried the negroe across the great deep, and now to obviate inconveniencies which they apprehend from the introduction of the negro race, they fetch Chinese to Trinidad, and propose, to defend Jamaica against the French by Seapoys! We know that one of these schemes has been

tried, but the effect of it has not been very successful; nor if we may believe our author were the proper cautions used which might justify the expectations of success. He thus expresses his ground of hope, and what he deems the reasons of this failure.

To the success of this undertaking several things are absolutely necessary. First, That the intended colonists should be properly selected, as to their habits and acquirements, with a view to their future employments. Secondly, That a proper proportion of women should be procured to insure the means of increase. Thirdly, That they should not be separated from each other on their arrival in the West Indies, but settled on the same spot, so as to form a distinct colony, and by that means be enabled to retain their own manners, customs, civil regulations, and police, without which it would be almost impossible to preserve their peculiar habits, which fits them so admirably for the purposes proposed. And, lastly, That they should be employed on the principle of receiving a compensation, in proportion only to the labour performed, and the produce raised by them. A short review of the manner in which these people were procured and employed will serve to shew how far these necessary points were attended to. By means of a Portuguese agent at Macao, about two hundred China men (without a single female) were procured, having nothing of Chinese about them but the name, and obtained from the diseased and profligate refuse of the indolent and degraded population of a Portuguese town, unaccustomed to the habits of their industrious countrymen, and total strangers to the qualifications requisite for their future employments in the West Indies. These people were conveyed from Macao to Prince of Wales's Island in a Portuguese vessel, and from thence were sent to Bengal, where they were obliged to remain till they were cured of the leprosy, and other diseases which they had contracted; and from thence were embarked in the *Fortitude*, a ship freighted for £7500, to carry them, with a contraband cargo of piece goods, to Trinidad, where the ship and cargo were seized by our cruisers on that station. On the landing of these people, no preconcerted plan having been arranged by government for their establishment and employment, instead of being settled together, so as to form one colony (which, in consequence of their being without women, was scarcely practicable) they were hawked and distributed about to various planters, who were to engage to pay them at the rate of six dollars per month (exclusive of provisions) without any inducement or excitement to industry by making their remuneration depend upon the produce of their labour.

We presume that this experiment may be considered as nearly conclusive: whether we shall have cause to lament its failure, we do not determine, but it certainly deserved to be recorded, that future ages may not think lightly of the spirit of enterprize which animated the nineteenth century.

We agree with Mr. L. in estimating very highly the importance of our West-India Islands to our manufactures, commerce, revenue, and naval strength, but this may be seen more particularly in our second volume, p. 457, &c. We avail ourselves of our author's statement, to shew the progressive amount of capital absorbed by slaves in the islands, against the effects of which no possible monopoly of trade could provide.

On the first settlement of these islands, the price of slaves was from £10 to £15 per head; and when the price amounted to £35 per head, the average price of sugar was greater than at present, when the average cost of a slave is upwards of £80.

But to place this question in the clearest point of view, it will be necessary to enquire into the expences and disadvantages attending the present mode of West-India cultivation. The first, and most obvious, objection to the slave system arises from the enormous amount of capital sunk in the purchase of slaves, the number of whom in the British West Indies, in the year 1789, appears to have been no less than 466,070\*. Since that time, in consequence of fresh importations of negroes, and acquisitions of territory the number, 1805, had increased to 524,023†, and estimating this number at the present average value of new negroes only, viz. £80 sterling, it will amount to £41,936,400 of sunk capital, which would otherwise yield at the current West-India interest of £6 per cent. an annual profit of £2,516,184.

In the able report of the Lord's Committee of the Council in 1789, it appears, that the average duration of the labouring period of a slave's life does not exceed sixteen years, the average annual expence of capital, reckoning the original cost at £80 per head, will therefore amount to £5; the annual interest at £6 per cent will be £4. 16s. and the expence of food, cloathing, medical assistance, and contingencies, cannot be estimated at less than £4. 4s.: for although, in some plantations in Jamaica, the annual subsistence of a negro is not reckoned to cost more than 40s.

\* Report of the Privy Council.

† Sir William Young's West-India Common-Place Book.

in consequence of a great part of it, such as maize, cassavi, yams, plantains, &c. being supplied by his own labour. yet, a conclusion that such articles, are produced without expence to the planter, must be fallacious, in as much as, previously to a stock of negroes being settled upon an estate, houses must be prepared for their reception, and a portion of ground cleared, and stocked with provisions, after which the slave must be allowed sufficient time to cultivate, the whole of which must be at the master's expence.

The annual cost of a slave will, therefore, stand as follows.

	£	s.	d.
Yearly.—Diminution of value.....	5	0	0
Interest of capital.....	4	16	0
Expence of food, cloathing, medical attendance, and contingencies,	4	4	0
Total	£14	0	0

But as the number of workers, i. e. able-bodied men and women, is not computed, even on a well conducted plantation, to exceed one-third of the whole number on the estate, the owner is at the expence of maintaining three persons to obtain the labour of one, at an apparent annual charge £42; but with every allowance for the work of negro artificers, the labour of boys and girls, &c. at an actual charge of not less than £28. This calculation is independent of the expence of a white establishment to oversee the forced labour, and of the great losses which sometimes happen by casualties; these form a material consideration, for, in the six years between 1780 and 1787, there perished no less than 15,000\* negroes, in the island of Jamaica alone, from famine or diseases contracted by scanty or unwholesome food, which, at £50, the then average price of slaves, was a loss to the proprietors of £750,000.

In the year 1788, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital came into possession of an estate in Jamaica, called Golden Vale, for a debt of £55,000 sterling; since which period it has been a loss of £28,000 to that establishment.

Mr. L. regrets that cultivation in the islands includes so few subjects as it does: he proposes to encrease the number by introducing many other articles, and this is the most original part of his pamphlet. We approve both his motives and his suggestions. For the list at length we must refer to his work. We shall, however, mention a few articles.

\* Vide Report of the Committee of Assembly at Jamaica.

He wishes to see the attention of the islands turned toward the bread fruit of Ceylon [they have already that from Otahete], melory, sago, dates, bananas, and sundry kinds of rice. Of the sago, our author adds in a note,

It is computed that an acre of ground will contain three hundred sago trees, which, at seven years growth, will produce, one with another, 3 cwt. of flour; and that 9 cwt. is sufficient for the maintenance of one man for a year, therefore an acre would maintain one hundred men for the same time; or, if one seventh part were cut in succession, an acre would yield subsistence for fourteen persons annually.

Sago bread, if properly baked, fresh from the oven, eats just like hot rolls, and will keep several years, but when hard, it requires to be soaked in water before eaten.—*Captain Forrester.*

We so far coincide with Mr. L. in opinion as often to have wondered that no well informed planter had sacrificed a few acres to experiments on this subject: the expence could not be great, the advantage might be both extensive and lasting. How far the spices, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, &c. would approach to maturity, we cannot tell. But we would not dishearten any from attempting to cultivate the wax-tree, tallow-tree, varnish-tree, and other curious and valuable exotics.

*The Antiquities of Magna Grecia*, by William Wilkins, Jun. M. A. F. A. S. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Imperial Folio: many Plates. Price £0. 10s. Longman and Co. London, 1807.

THE university of Cambridge has lately obtained considerable renown in the Study of Antiquities. Several literati who received their education there, have been struck with so much veneration for the writers they had studied, as to wish to visit the scenes of which they had formed conceptions, and to view in reality what they had already contemplated in imagination. Neither the length and labours of the journey, neither the hazards and perils always attendant on strangers among uncivilized hordes, and those perhaps still more imminent among half civilized fanatics, have been sufficient to deter our adventurous antiquaries from exploring regions seldom passed even by



straggling shepherds, and still more seldom by men of research and information. It is true, that in ages lost to memory these countries were the seats of arts and elegance, and it is true also, that their former inhabitants have left sufficient testimony to this fact; but those to whom the events of ages and the chance of war have given possession at present, interest themselves no further in the history of these monuments than to characterize them as works of the Genii, or of Giants; and to refer them to a race of supernatural powers, rather than to men of ordinary faculties. Unable themselves to produce instances of equal skill, they disbelieve that others were ever adequate to the task, and knowing that their own dispositions do not direct them to so much industry, they are not to be persuaded that the exertions of others, no stronger than themselves, could produce effects which exceed their comprehension.

Our countrymen have endeavoured to turn the ignorance of the Mussulman to advantage, and have embellished the public establishments of those Universities in which they had received their education, with ample proofs of their having been stimulated by that ardour of which knowledge is the origin, and which never fails eventually to encrease the stores of learning and science, however abundant.

Mr. Wilkins did not extend his travels so far: he knew that Messrs. Wood and Dawkins had visited the East and had honoured their native country by splendid publications on the subject of the antiquities found at Palmyra and Balbec: that the Dilettanti society had patronized excursions into Ionia, and that Dr. Chandler had secured a lasting reputation by the publication of his travels into those parts. He knew that Stuart had obtained the honourable name of "Athenian" from his researches at Athens, and the volumes he had presented to the public, as the fruit of those researches; he seems to have taken Stuart for his model, and to have proposed the execution of a work which should deserve to be placed by the side of that on which the public has conferred the most satisfactory reputation. We presume that the possessors of most libraries will comply with his intentions, and that this work will not pass unnoticed by the patrons of taste and elegance.

But Mr. W. has not the same originali-

ty in his favour as operated so decidedly to the advantage of Stuart. When that artist published, Athens might be considered as unknown, for the defective accounts and still more defective delineations of Wheeler and Spon could hardly be considered as bringing us acquainted with that once illustrious and long celebrated city. Whereas whoever has inspected the costly volumes of Houel, has seen Sicily before he has seen the works of Mr. W., and whoever has examined the volume published by Major, is not ignorant of Paestum, even if he is not acquainted with Piranesi.

We are not however displeased, when Artists take the pains to re-examine articles which have been studied by others. Fortune favours the bold, and may favour second applicants with opportunities which she denied to the first. We never censure the attempt; but, when a *Le Roi* errs through desire of anticipating those who may *justly* claim precedence of him, or when a *Las Casas* detects some trifling omission, and triumphs over those whose lives he knew were in jeopardy every moment, we may censure the disposition of the mind, whatever applause we may think due to the skill of the artist.

Mr. W. introduces his work by a comparison of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem with some of the most antient of the Grecian Temples which he has seen; the investigation is interesting, and is well conducted. It is not indeed altogether new since it occurs in *Le Roi*, nor has it escaped the notice of a late Scripture critic. Heretofore, however, the Jerusalem edifice has been compared with the temples of Egypt, from which those of Greece were always considered as copies. Mr. W. is the first, we believe, who has so clearly stated his hypothesis, and he is entitled to credit for the ingenuity with which he has conducted his statement. We confess, that we could wish the writer had brought to this task a more than usual share of *Hebrew* learning, (of which we perceive no traces) instead of relying on his Greek: and we conceive that one or two of the positions which he has taken, will be found untenable on accurate examination. Mr. W. supposes that the Cretans were the primitive people and the Phenicians secondary: that the worship of Jupiter originated in Crete where

he was born, and that the Phenicians on the continent received this worship from the island. The contrary was the fact: the Cretans were a colony from Phenicia: the *birth* of Jupiter merely signified, the institution of his worship in that island; but Jupiter himself had long been worshipped on the coast of Phenicia, by tribes who migrated from the East, before Crete was known to them, or to their neighbours. Indeed, Jupiter was the deity of Mount Caucasus, the *Olympus* of the Greeks, and was commemorated under that character among the Greeks, who also attributed to him the government of atmospheric meteors, frequent on that mountain: hence hypæthral temples were peculiarly dedicated to him; as being not only *sub dio*, but also exposed to the influence, &c. of the atmosphere.

Mr. W. has described the Temple of Solomon as being "the earliest of which we have any written documents;" and he seems to consider it as the parent of similar structures in Greece: but had he paid proper attention to the passages which he quotes from Josephus, he would have perceived that Temples must have been extant in Tyre before that of Solomon at Jerusalem: for if Hiram "consecrated a golden pillar in Jupiter's Temple," if he "caused a great quantity of wood to be hewn down in Lebanon to make roofs for Temples," and especially if "he pulled down some ancient Temples;" these must have been long prior to the time of Solomon. We may gather as much, also, from the request of Solomon to Hiram for artificers to assist in building his Temple; "for thou knowest that none among us can skill to hew (carve, sculpture &c.) timber like unto the Sidonians." Now the Sidonians must have acquired this skill by practice, not in ship building only, but in civil or sacred constructions, also.

We further differ from Mr W. in thinking, that the Greek temples had *adyta* which resembled the most holy place in the Temple of Solomon, "wherein the Arc [Ark] stood." We are not of opinion that the circumstances, of two entrances to certain Greek temples "is a satisfactory proof that no part of the *naos* was held to be more sacred than another."—But, we believe that the apartment in which stood the image of the deity was al-

ways held more sacred than that which was introductory to it. Mr. W. is much nearer the truth, and indeed is more *at home*, in his measurements. He takes the opportunity, and we thank him for it, to compare the general dimensions of the temple of Solomon with those of several remaining temples of antiquity. His opinion as to the proportions of the two famous pillars of brass that were set up in the porch of the temple, is nearly the truth: and had he reflected, that, being of brass, they were cast in three pieces; one the shaft; the second the capital; the third the entablature; he would have perceived the reason for the distinct enumeration of the parts by the sacred writer. He might also have noticed that the porch to the Temple was *half* the dimensions of the Most Holy place: which itself was half the dimension of the Holy place: and that the Most Holy place was a perfect cube. In supposing that there were any internal pillars in the Holy place, he has started quite a new idea; it is not supported by any document, yet the expression, Rev. III. 12, is certainly not in opposition to it. He forgets, however, in his distribution of Solomon's ten tables the situation of the golden candlestick, of the table of Shew-bread: and of the Incense altar, also. It does not appear to have struck him that the flanks of Solomon's Temple had any supports by way of encreasing the strength of the walls, such as *buttresses*, between which the chambers might be constructed. Beyond all doubt, the chambers might be so contrived as to add greatly to the durability of the structure, though they did not throughout their surface touch the sacred building.

We could with pleasure transcribe some of the correspondencies among the measures of the ancient Greek temples with those of the Hebrew temple, but we must proceed to the main subject of the volume, which is to delineate in a distinct, and accurate manner, the antique buildings still extant in the island of Sicily, and those at Pæstum in the south of Italy, not infrequently denominated Magna Grecia.

The first chapter contains a concise history of Sicily, so far as is necessary to our understanding the works of art, which it offers: the second describes Syra-

cuse, which has not many considerable works of antient art to boast of. Nature indeed, has preserved the fountains Cyane, and Arethusa; in the former still grow the descendants of those *papyrus* plants which were obtained from the Nile by Hiero: and are supposed to be the only specimens of that plant extant in Europe. We find, however, remains of the temple of Minerva, the simplicity of which is strangely connected with the pomposities of a modern ecclesiastical *façade*. It is of the ancient Doric; and may be considered as well preserved. There are also remains of an amphitheatre at Syracuse which being partly cut in the rock, will never be obliterated. Two broken columns standing in a solitary situation mark the site of the temple of Jupiter Olympus. What other *traces* of ancient edifices remain are too insignificant to deserve separate description. Mr W. next introduces those magnificent temples which adorned Agrigentum: that of Juno Lucina, that of Concord, which is almost entire, and has lately received reparations by order of the King of Naples. This structure might easily be restored, for the purposes of its original erection. The immense ruins of the temples of Jupiter Olympus come next in order, and as these are unquestionably, among the largest masses ever piled one upon another by human powers, we extract a paragraph descriptive of this temple; which may also be taken as a specimen of our author's manner.

Upon our first approach to those ruins, we are little aware of their extent and importance: we see them covered with the productions of the vegetable world; and olive trees, the growth of centuries, find nourishment for their roots in the depth of soil, which in so many ages has been accumulating upon them. With difficulty we are persuaded that such an extensive circuit of hill and valley can be formed of the demolition of a mere effort of human exertions, and that nature had no part in causing the great inequality of the ground before us. Where the ruins have fallen more *en masse*, we still perceive, appearing above the soil, the ponderous blocks which constituted the capitals and epistylia of this vast building; from these we are enabled to form some conjecture as to the original bulk of the fabric, and to determine that the account given of it by the historian is by no means exaggerated.

The length of this temple according to Diodorus Siculus, was 330 feet, the

breadth 60; the height 140: the grandeur and height of the porticoes are stupendous. The columns were inserted in the walls: which is a remarkable peculiarity. Mr. W. proposes to read for the breadth 160 feet. The upper diameter of the shaft of the columns is nearly 10 feet. The height of the columns is nearly 62 feet. The diameter of the base 13 feet. The circumference above 20 feet. The triglyphs in height exceeded 10 feet, in breadth, they are nearly 6 feet. The capitals are composed of two blocks jointed vertically: the height of these blocks is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet: their thickness 10 feet. Great mechanical powers must have been employed to raise these ponderous blocks to their destined situation. Grooves are cut in every block to receive some part of the machinery: with mortise holes (four) to admit other parts of it. The columns of this temple are fluted, and a man, says Diodorus, might stand in one of the flutes: they measure more than 19 inches.

A truly remarkable building at Agrigentum is the Tomb of Theron, which consists of a plain square basement, with a story over it adorned with Ionic pilasters, and narrowing as it rises: Mr. W. finds a difficulty in conjecturing in what manner this building was finished: we think the Palmyrene tombs which he will find in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie*, may contribute to dispel his doubts. We ought not to pass this sepulchre without remarking that when the Carthaginians besieged Agrigentum, they destroyed every monument but this: which the honourable character of the deceased protected from violation.

Selinus follows: the masses of ruins which it presents are no less striking than those at Agrigentum: the great temple was Doric, and like the generality of those dedicated to the supreme deity of heathen mythology, was hypæthral. Some of the columns are fluted throughout; others are only in a state of preparation: so that this temple like that at Agrigentum was never finished. Others of smaller dimensions are afterwards described. From Selinus Mr. W. proceeds to Ægesta, where he finds a doric temple, the columns of which are not fluted: He attributes to it the highest antiquity,

yet it is in good preservation, and appears likely to last for ages. A small theatre is the only building besides which Mr. W. mentions.

The three temples of Pæstum close our author's labours: these are well known from other writers: they are, nevertheless, proper subjects of Mr. W's attention: and complete the series to advantage. Of two of these temples, one is the only instance known of super-colum-niation (and an awkward one it is) the other has a row of columns in the very middle of the interior of the edifice, a no less awkward situation for them. These peculiarities have never yet been accounted for.

Mr. W. adjoins an appendix in which he justifies a correction he has proposed in Stuart's construction of a disputed passage in Vitruvius, by means of Mr. Gell's measures of the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia: and reports some particulars of the Temple of Apollo at Phigalia, on the authority of the same gentleman. A very handsome Corinthian capital, not overloaded with ornament, is added: with two others, which do not strike us as being any great gain to art.

We have already proposed this work for a place on the shelf with Palmyra, Balbec and Athens: it was desirable that the British nation should not be under the necessity of recurring to foreigners for the examination of these interesting antiquities. It is unfortunate for Mr. W. that others having published before him, have deprived his labours of the zest of novelty: but we doubt not that we may safely commend these designs for accuracy of measurement and representation, as we justly may the execution of the plates for elegance and correctness. The views are executed in aqua tinta (which ought to have been printed uniformly with ink of the same tone of colour) the members at large are engraved in the line manner: and sundry head and tail pieces attached to the chapters contribute to increase the value of the work, and the pleasure of inspecting it.

Poems, in two Volumes, by William Wordsworth, author of the *Lyrical Ballads*. 12mo. Price, 11s. Longman and Co. London, 1807.

## SPECIMEN.

*The Red Breast and Butterfly.*

Art thou the Bird *whom* man loves best,  
The pious Bird with the scarlet breast,

Our little English Robin;  
The Bird that comes about our doors  
When autumn winds are *sobbing*?

Art thou the Peter of Norway Boors?  
*Their* Thomas in Finland,  
And Russia far inland?

The Bird, *whom* by some name or other  
All men who know thee call their Brother,  
The darling of children and men?  
Could Father Adam open his eyes,  
And see *this sight beneath the skies*,  
*He'd wish to close them again.*

If the Butterfly knew but his friend,  
Hither his flight he would bend,  
And finding his way to me  
Under the branches of the tree:

*In and out*, he darts about;  
His little heart is throbbing:  
Can this be the Bird, to man so good,  
Our *consecrated* Robin!

That, after their bewildering,  
Did cover with leaves the little children,  
So painfully in the wood?

What ail'd thee, Robin, that thou could'st  
pursue

A beautiful creature,  
That is gentle by nature!

Beneath the summer sky  
From flower to flower let him fly;  
'Tis all that he wishes to do.

The cheerer thou of our in-door sadness,  
He is the friend of our summer gladness;  
What hinders, then, that ye should be  
Playmates in the sunny weather,  
And fly about in the air together.

Like the hues of thy breast  
His beautiful wings in crimson are drest,  
A brother he seems of thine own:  
If thou wouldst be happy in thy nest,  
O pious Bird! whom man loves best,  
Love him, or leave him alone.

## SONNET.

The sun has long been set:  
The stars are *out* by twos and threes;  
The little birds are piping yet  
Among the bushes and trees;  
There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes:

And a noise of wind that rushes,  
With a noise of water that gushes;  
And the cuckoo's *sovereign cry*  
*Fills all the hollow of the sky!*

Who would go "*parading*,"  
In London, and "*masquerading*,"

On such a night in June?  
*With that beautiful soft half moon,*  
And all these innocent blisses,  
On such a night as this is!



*Hours of Idleness*; a Series of Poems, Original and Translated. By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a Minor. Sm. 8vo. pp. 187. Price 6s. Ridge, Newark; Crosby, London, 1807.

\* Something to blame, and something to commend may safely be inscribed on the title-page of this little volume. The author is not an imbecile, but he is an incautious writer: he is spirited, but not always correct; wildish, but, when he is *broke* in that mettle which he now shews may prove his advantage.—He tells us, that “These productions are the fruits of the lighter hours of a young man, who has lately completed his nineteenth year.”—Why, then, they may modestly claim some favour from critics;—for what were critics themselves in their nineteenth year? His friends seem to have reprov’d him for the *warmth* of some of his descriptions; and this reproof he answers by an epistle in verse, in which he does not defend the fault, but, says he,

For this wild error, which pervades my strain,  
I sue for pardon:—must I sue in vain?—  
When love’s delirium haunts the glowing mind,  
Limping decorum lingers far behind;  
Vainly the dotard mends her prudish pace,  
Outstrip’t and vanquish’d in the mental chace.

This may be true; but we cannot help wishing, that absence of guilt had precluded necessity for apology, even to a friend, and, *a fortiori*, to the public. Surely our author has been a rover, to be able, in his nineteenth year, to furnish the following list of nymphs, whose names he has hitched into some of his prettiest verses:—

Full often has my infant Muse  
Attun’d to love her languid lyre;  
But now, without a theme to chuse,  
The strains in stolen sighs expire:  
My youthful nymphs, alas! are flown,  
E— is a wife, and C— a mother,  
And Carolina sighs alone,  
And Mary’s given to another;  
And Cora’s eye, which roll’d on me,  
Can now no more my love recall.  
In truth, dear L—, ’twas time to flee,  
For Cora’s eye will shine on all.  
And though the sun, with genial rays,  
His beams alike to all displays,  
And every lady’s eye’s a sun,  
These last should be confin’d to one;

The soul’s meridian don’t become her,  
Whose sun displays a general summer.  
Thus, faint is every former flame,  
And passion’s self is now a namè:  
As when the ebbing flames are low,  
The aid which once improv’d their light,  
And bade them burn with fiercer glow,  
Now quenches all their sparks in night;  
Thus has it been with passion’s fires,  
As many a boy and girl remembers,  
While all the force of love expires,  
Extinguish’d with the dying ember.

As a specimen of a different kind, and partly connected with other subjects in the present number, we insert one of Lord B.’s poems at length.

#### LACHIN Y GAIR.

LACHIN Y GAIR, or as it is pronounced in the Erse, LOCH NA GARR, towers proudly pre-eminent in the Northern Highlands, near Invercauld. One of our modern tourists mentions it as the highest mountain perhaps in Great Britain: be this as it may, it is certainly one of the most sublime and picturesque amongst our “Caledonian Alps.” Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows: Near Lachin y Gair I spent some of the early part of my life, the recollection of which has given birth to the following stanzas.—

Away, ye gay landscapes! ye gardens of roses!  
In you let the minions of luxury rove;  
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,  
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:  
Yet, Caledonia! belov’d are thy mountains,  
Round their white summits though elements war,  
Though cataracts foam, ’stead of smooth flowing fountains,  
I sigh for the valley of dark Lochin y Garr.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander’d,  
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid.\*  
On chieftains long perish’d my memory ponder’d,  
As dully I strode through the pine-cover’d glade;

\* This word is erroneously pronounced *plaid*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shewn by the orthography.

I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory  
 Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;  
 For Fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,  
 Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr,

3

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your  
 voices

Rise on the night-rolling breath of the gale?"  
 Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,  
 And rides on the wind o'er his own Highland  
 vale.

Round Loch na Garr while the stormy mist ga-  
 thers,

Winter presides in his cold icy ear,  
 Clouds there encircle the forms of my fathers:  
 They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na  
 Garr.

4

"Ill starred, † though brave, drove, did no vi-  
 sions foreboding,

"Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause?"

Ah! were you destin'd to die at Culloden, ‡  
 Victory crown'd not your fall with applause;  
 Still were you happy in death's earthy slumber,  
 You rest with your clan in the caves of Brae-  
 mar, ||

The Pibroch § resounds, to the piper's loud num-  
 ber,

Your deeds, on the echoes of dark Loch na  
 Garr.

5

Years have roll'd on, Loch na Garr! since I left  
 you;

Years must elapse, ere I tread you again:  
 Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,  
 Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain:

England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,  
 To one who has rovd on the mountains afar,

Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,  
 The steep, frowning glories of dark Loch na  
 Garr.

† I allude here to my maternal ancestors, the  
 "Gordons," many of whom fought for the un-  
 fortunate Prince Charles, better known by the  
 name of the Pretender. This branch was nearly  
 allied by blood, as well as attachment to the Stu-  
 arts. George, the 2d Earl of Huntley, married  
 the Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James  
 1. of Scotland. By her he left four sons; the  
 third, Sir William Gordon, I have the honour to  
 claim as one of my progenitors.

‡ Whether any perished in the Battle of Cullo-  
 den, I am not certain; but as many fell in the  
 insurrection, I have used the name of the prin-  
 cipal action, "pars pro toto."

|| A tract of the Highlands so called: there is  
 also a castle at Braemar.

§ A bagpipe.

*A Vocabulary in Two Parts, English and  
 Bengallee, and vice versa, by H. P. For-  
 ster, Senior Merchant on the Bengal Esta-  
 blishment 2 Vols. quarto. The first volume  
 English and Bengallee, the second Bon-  
 gallee and English. Imported by Blacks  
 and Co. London. Price £5. 5s.*

Very seldom have we occasion to ex-  
 press our dissatisfaction with the modesty  
 of a title Page: yet in this instance we  
 must protest against describing any well  
 executed vocabulary as *var et præterea  
 nihil*, which phrase Mr. F. has chosen for  
 the motto to his work. A knowledge of  
*things* as well as of *words*, and an inti-  
 mate knowledge too, is necessary to who-  
 ever attempts to compose a work of this  
 description. Words are the signs of things,  
 and having usually several applications,  
 those who are ignorant of things may  
 misapply and pervert them, to senses al-  
 together unwarrantable. The knowledge  
 of only words makes a pedant; the com-  
 bined understanding of words and things  
 qualifies, not merely for perusing a book,  
 but for appearance in public. This seems  
 to us to be a useful performance; and,  
 knowing the labour which it must have  
 cost the composer, we should think our-  
 selves unjust if we did not pay it proper  
 respect. It is not, however offered by  
 its author as a complete collection of words  
 in the Bengallee language; but, as a  
 work between a grammar and a dictiona-  
 ry, containing more words than the for-  
 mer, yet being less comprehensive than  
 the latter. If we are rightly informed  
 Mr. F. is preparing both those useful ar-  
 ticles.

This vocabulary follows the alphabetical  
 order of words in each language. This  
 might be easy enough for the English  
 part, wherein the orthography of the lan-  
 guage is fixed, and the writer had assist-  
 ance of great importance from Europe;  
 but it was not so for the Bengallee part;  
 since that is not by any means equally  
 fixed as to its spelling, but, some districts  
 write, (and pronounce) words so very  
 differently from what others do, that  
 they are hardly cognizable by the eye  
 (or the ear) when submitted to it.

We are happy to see this work import-  
 ed, and think it must be useful, to gen-  
 tlemen whose concerns are likely to lie  
 among the natives of India.

The venerable Sanscrit, is, with great propriety recommended by Mr. F. to the attention of all who wish to acquire a competent familiarity with the Bengalee: that is the parent, though its offspring be corrupted. The Bengalee may nevertheless assume some merit as being not so much corrupted as other dialects, though terms relating to the revenue, to the administration of justice, to every day salutations, have indeed been adopted by it from foreign sources. This language is divided into the polite and the vulgar: and these differ very sensibly.

M. F. affirms from his own observation that six-teenths of the inhabitants of Bengal speak the Bengalee: and that three-fourths of the remainder understand it equally well with the Moor's dialect, &c. He therefore considers it as a glaring inconsistency that the Persian should be the official language, so that the natives themselves are daily imposed on, by those whom they employ to state in writing particulars which they wish should be so expressed.

The course of such writing is usually this: a *Dhom* or native of the most illiterate class, applies to a *Darogah*, or writer in a station: this man translates the bad Bengalee of his client, into bad Persian of his own: together with the depositions of witnesses, to be forwarded to the magistrate: this process is repeated by the courts of circuit, with a further translation into English: and thus are the punishments of imprisonment, transportation corporal chastisement, or even death, at the mercy of double translations and misunderstood language. "The difficulty of rendering a written document in its true spirit, from one language to another, is not trifling, says Mr. F. how much more must it be to render off-hand a *viva-voce* deposition in a foreign tongue, admitting the writer to be tolerably conversant in it; but the kind of documents here alluded to, bear the most unequivocal proofs that he is not; indeed *Bongalee-Persian* is proverbial, and as little intelligible to the Persian scholar as the Bengalee itself." Where there is so much room for *misconception* to use no harsher term, the hazard of prevarication is surely great, and the difficulty of punishing it, is in proportion: since the party accused may with the utmost plausibility deny the use of such or such words, or affirm that

his meaning in using them was misunderstood.

We need say no more to point out the evils attendant on a system of doing business in *three languages*: what uncertainty, what jargon, must it produce! We turn then to the English reader, and remind him, that our fore-fathers were subject to an evil of the same kind: when under their Norman conquerors, they were forced to plead in the French language in our courts of law; when the laws themselves were promulgated in that tongue; and honest as a Saxon might be, he was liable to be punished for the knavery of one in whom he was obliged to confide. We even feel this disadvantage to this day: hence the jargon of our courts of law: hence the retention of many terms which surely our language is very competent to express with equal accuracy and power to that in which they are handed down. *Baron and feme* is nothing superior to *husband and wife*; or *feme couverte* to *married woman*. In some cases this operates disadvantageously: for the word *culprit* has been thought by our antiquaries to import *pre to culpabilis*, "guilty already"—but, there seems to be something so harsh in condemning a man before he is tried, that we greatly prefer to derive it from *qu'il paroit*, "let him appear"—i. e. to take his trial. So we observe that our judges with great propriety refrain from saying "the criminal at the bar"—but always say "the prisoner:" for a prisoner he certainly is, when arraigned; but the evidence may prove him to be *innocent*.

There is something more, then, in the application and use of words than mere grammatical construction: a word wrongfully applied may cost a man his life; and we well know that cant phrases which are but misapplications of words, are often pregnant with extensive mischiefs.

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*A Philosophical Inquiry on the Cause, with Directions to Cure, the Dry Rot in Buildings.* By James Randall, Architect, pp. 66 Price 3s. Taylor, London. 1807.

EVERY profession has a somewhat connected with it which is a source of mortification to those engaged in it, and stands as a boundary to their science and skill. The investigating mind is not sa-

tified with superficial appearances, but desires to comprehend the whole of what it examines, if possible, both cause and effect. Sometimes it traces effects up to their cause, sometimes it conjectures the cause and establishes conjectures by experiments, yet it often finds itself baffled by the constancy with which the subject of investigation maintains its properties and eludes detection. Such has been the character of the Dry Rot. Professional men have been vexed with it, times out of number, and those who thought themselves nearest to a cure for it, have been foiled when at their utmost skill. Mr. Randall, nevertheless, steps boldly forth and explains the cause of this disease: he also proposes an infallible remedy, and if his remedy justifies his prediction of its powers, we freely forgive him for all the pains it has taken us to endeavour to understand some parts of his pamphlet, the philosophy of which appears to us to labour for utterance through a multiplicity of words. He observes that,

The rot is known to builders by the prodigious quantity of fungus formed on every part of the decaying wood. Its appearance often varies, depending wholly on the situation where it is engendered. That which is most commonly found is fleshy to the touch, adheres firmly to the wood, walls, and every contiguous substance, and branches out into, apparently, strong fibrous roots. It occasions a gradual decomposition of the wood, beginning at the surface, and, finally, proceeding through the whole mass. If any portion, however, remains exposed to the atmosphere, the destroying principle of the fungus is arrested. Thus, floors often appear perfect to the eye, when nothing is left undestroyed but the part immediately in view. Painted wood-work is wholly decomposed; the paint preventing a spontaneous oxydation of its surface.

That this is a subject of importance to Builders, and to tenants also, appears from the following instances of it.

I saw it in a house at Whitehall, built by Sir J. Vanbrugh. The house is, I think, only two stories high; the plant had ascended to the upper story, committing devastation on the wainscot all the way. It will destroy half-inch deal in a year, says Mr. Johnston.

It is a well known fact, that the great dome of the Bank of England, as originally built by the late Sir Robert Taylor, was destroyed by this rot, while no other part suffered. The timber-framing of this dome was of good sound oak.

This decomposition is, in some instances, effected so rapidly, that I have seen new wood in a few weeks utterly destroyed, leaving nothing but dust, as a proof of its existence.

Mr. R. considers as the cause of this evil a plant, the seeds of which "float in the air, and constantly pervade all matter, vegetating wherever they find a *pabulum* and an elevation of temperature."

As this phenomenon appears to be the result of temperature and liberated gases, it will be necessary to examine the changes that they undergo in places infected with fungus rot. These changes being considerable, and owing to a volatilization of some of the vegetable principles, or of their parts, and these being very pernicious and assuming various aspects, arising either from an absorption of part of the oxygen, or a combustion of the hydrogen, or probably from the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic gas; while these processes are going on, a part of the hydrogen may escape, carrying with it a small quantity of carbon, which being divided into minute particles by the aeriform solution, burns either at the same time or immediately afterwards. Thus the air, at the last term of its alteration, may be entirely deprived of its oxygen, contain also, a large portion of water, the greater part of which, not being preserved in a dissolved state, is precipitated, and becomes charged with a portion of vegetable matter in a state of vapour. Hence the formation of fungus, which this vapour impregnates in greater or less abundance, according to the quantity of seed that is present.

This fatal destroyer proceeding only from one cause, it may be removed by means of an artificial preparation; and, as it should act not only on the sap, but the wood also, it appeared to me, that the most effectual remedy would be *oxydation*. With this view, I oxydated several pieces of wood, both with nitric acid and fire, and placed them in the most favourable situation among this pile. Portions of the same plank, and of similar dimensions, were placed constantly near them. During the first twenty days, no particular change was visible in either of the pieces. At the expiration of this period, on removing one of the unoxidated portions, I discovered particles of mould forming between the lamella of the wood, but not the least alteration was perceptible in the others, although surrounded by wood covered with and producing fungus. In sixty days, the pieces, and all that were near them, excepting the four previously oxidated, were entirely decomposed, exhibiting nearly the same appearances as have before been detailed.

From these facts, it is obvious, that *oxydation* is a certain remedy for the Dry-Rot



Mr. R. infers that the whole superficies of any piece of wood, being *oxydated* whether by burning or by acids,—no plant of any kind will grow on it: consequently, it may bid defiance to the dry-rot fungus, as to all other. The practical remarks of practical men are always well entitled to attention; and we greatly prefer the experimental researches of this gentleman, to his theoretical reasonings.

*Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles*, delivered in the Parish Church of Stockton upon Tees, during Lent, in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806. By John Brewster, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 830. Price 14s. Rivingtons, London.

Our opinion of the value of the Acts of the Apostles as exhibiting a picture of the lives, manners and opinions of the primitive Christians, is known from a former article in which we had occasion to consider the subject. We then stated our wishes to meet with a free and familiar explanation of this sacred book. Many have attempted it; but some have been misled by having brought to it theoretic notions of their own, and finding *these* in all places likely or unlikely: others have been deficient in the learning necessary to explain that variety of incidents which it contains. Very few, indeed, if any, have been so familiar with the characters of the persons, so conversant with the places and events described or alluded to, as to be *at home* when treating on the subjects under elucidation. A complete explanation of this historical volume requires a competent knowledge of many things which at first sight seem trivial. Geography is absolutely indispensable: so is an acquaintance not only with the sects among the Jews, but with those among the Greeks; the discordances in the opinions of the Philosophers at Athens; the voluptuousness as well as traffic of Corinth; the peculiarity of the Divinities at Lystra; the History of the Gauls, known to us under the name of Galatians; the arts prevalent in Ephesus, are all absolutely necessary to be well understood. Nor is less important the character of the Romans as a people, and of their governors as chiefs: the state of the Jews, in the empire, generally, at this period, as well as the events of which Judea was the scene. A writer on the Acts

should be well aware of the extent of country eastward, to which the Jewish dispersion had reached, and the "utmost limits of the west," to which the gospel was carried, during the interval included in this narration. In short, as of late the spirit of investigation has taken a decided turn for examination: since the scenes described by Virgil have been visited repeatedly, and we are familiar with the Lake of Avernus, and the grotto of the Sybil; since the scene of Homer's immortal poem has lately been explored with more than military exactness, why should not a similar spirit be exercised in tracing the places where the apostles taught, were imprisoned, were punished, or were martyred: yet, we have not so much as one *good* plan of Jerusalem; wherein the parts of the antient city which can be ascertained are correctly distinguished. The travels of St. Paul, for instance, are not laid down with correctness on any map whatever, completely, and even the maps in the volumes before us, are but an apology for ignorance, rather than an introduction to knowledge; the Master who does not want them is the only one capable of using them; the student for whom they should be constructed, will think them and find them but meagre. In maps intended to teach geography the intersections of Latitude and Longitude are marked, why not in these, since then the places and cities would be more easily found and more strongly remembered.

In fact Mr. B. would have greatly augmented the value of his volumes had he consulted some eminent geographer, on the subject of *this* geography, and had given one good map correspondent to modern observations. It is true, that Mr. B. composed sermons for the edification of his auditory, and in delivering these he could not avail himself of such assistance; but when he prepared his sermons for the press, he might have thought on what would have been felt as a service by the public. We are, however, to take these discourses as the author intended them; for to blame him for not executing what did not come within his plan is absurd; his object was edification: and he has attained his object to a very respectable degree. They must, we think have benefited their auditors, and that is the honour and reward of their author.

After this general commendation we shall consider some of the subjects treated, and Mr. B.'s manner of treating them, more particularly.

We shall not take upon ourselves to censure every instance of the application of scripture phrases in what is termed a *spiritual sense*; but we wish that the true and primary import of a passage, or of a phrase, were *first given*, and afterwards that which is spiritual; for we are persuaded that many errors rather in fancy, than in judgment, have arisen from applying scripture in a manner not intended by the original writer, and the Holy Spirit who spake by him. We exhort Mr. B. to caution on this head. For instance, it was wise in the apostle Peter to address his hearers "*Save yourselves from the fate which awaits this untoward generation, which will speedily be destroyed by the Roman arms.*" And we think that this original import of the exhortation should precede that which urges the hearers to "escape by faith—to work out their own salvation—to put away the evil of their doings," &c.

In treating the subject of the community of goods among the first Christians we wonder how any writer, competently informed, could overlook the character and conduct of the Essenes; a sect which had all things in common, neither said any individual that any thing which he possessed was his own; all his earnings went into the common stock of the society, and he received his daily support from thence. In what the Christians agreed, and in what they differed, from that sect, could not fail, if investigated, to be both instructive and amusing. On the judgement which befel Ananias and Sapphira, we should have been glad, had the preacher shewn, that St. Peter in being the harbinger of death to those parties, did not assume the office of the magistrate, and inflict capital punishment: for, when was it known that a word spoken deprived an individual of life? Had the relatives of these parties prosecuted the apostle for murder, he might have safely said, "I laid no hands on them, I neither inflicted wounds, nor even stripes: they died by the visitation of God—I was only the predictor of this event, I was not even the agent." This takes off the force of those reflections which often arise in ingenuous

minds, on hearing of such incidents, though they do not always disclose them.

The beautiful, but unfinished, speech of Stephen, is scarcely touched on by Mr. B., who seems totally to have mis-conceived its intention. We have always thought that the protomartyr intended to caution the Sanhedrim against rejecting Jesus, by shewing that it had been the custom of the Jewish nation, to reject those whom Providence designed should be its deliverers from calamity and distress. "The Patriarchs rejected Joseph, yet Joseph was their saviour; the Hebrews rejected Moses, yet Moses was the liberator of that people from slavery:—the Israelitish nation rejected the prophets, yet had they obeyed the prophets they had been safe:—Take care, then, that you also do not in *this* instance reject the very person whom Providence intends should be your security."

Mr. B. has some good observations on the *piety* which marked the character of Cornelius: but we conceive that he has intirely mistaken his military duty. It is not credible that a centurion, a commander of a hundred men only, a captain should "have the command of the garrison at Cæsarea"—where the Roman Governor resided and kept his Court: the chief place in fact of the province. St. Luke hints at no such thing, and the addition is injudicious. We say nothing on the question whether Cornelius was of the *Italian*, or of the *Italian*, cohort: though we think the name of *Italy* attached to a cohort, or even to a legion, is not very likely. As a specimen of our author's manner we transcribe his reflections on the history of Cornelius.

1. We ought to consider it as a peculiar blessing of Providence, to be born and educated in a country where the name of God is known, where his worship is truly and acceptably performed, and where the means and opportunities of salvation are at hand. If Cornelius had still dwelt among his countrymen, the Italians, where he was bred and born, or in any other province of that empire, he had in all likelihood never come to this saving and blessed knowledge of the true God, but died a pagan as he was born. But by this occasion of living at Cæsarea, within the confines of the land of Israel, where the oracles and worship of the Most High God were daily resounded and professed, he became a blessed convert to the true God, whom he served and worshipped

acceptably with all his house. From hence we should learn to be more thankful to God than we commonly are, for that happy condition of Providence in which we are born. For we might, if it had pleased him, have been born and dwelt among those who had no knowledge of his word of promise, which was really the case of the ancient inhabitants of the island we now possess. But behold his goodness and mercy! We are born of *christian* parents, and dwell in a *christian* country, and thus made partakers of the name and livery of Christ as soon as we were born. Nay, we might have been placed even in a *christian* nation, where the corruptions of this holy profession might have led us into great difficulties and dangers, but by the blessing of God we are members of a pure and reformed church, and our danger only rises, from the misapplication of so inestimable a benefit.

2. The second observation on the character of Cornelius, as a Jewish proselyte, is this, that it takes away the argument from those who think outward works a sufficient mark of their religion, and quote these passages with triumph, "thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God"; "in every nation he that feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him." No man doubts the efficacy of righteous deeds, for without them he cannot be saved. But no man can read his Bible without knowing that good works are the *effects* of faith, and that to perform them acceptably, they must be done in faith, that is in the name, and for the sake of Christ. Cornelius doubtless, as a Jewish proselyte, looked for salvation in the Saviour promised by the Jewish scriptures, and expected by the faithful of that nation ..... Cornelius therefore did not any more than a true disciple of the Gospel, look for salvation through his *works*, but through the promise of him to whom he was directed by the law itself. If moral goodness had been sufficient to entitle any one to salvation, there would have been no occasion for the conversion of Cornelius.

They must therefore suppose themselves much better men than Cornelius, who rely on their own exertions as a meritorious cause of their acceptance with God; and they must have a very defective knowledge of Christianity, who think it immaterial what faith they profess; so long as they perform the moral duties of their situation; and who, though they have been baptized according to the will of their Saviour, continue mere moral *pagans*, or, if they will, mere moral *men* in their hearts. Morality without religion is a body without a soul. Christianity is a religion of motives; and if we have no sound motives as the foundation of our actions, no causes be-

yond the pleasure or displeasure of this world, nothing to hope, nothing to fear; and above all, if we have nothing to redeem us from the penalty of numerous sins, which the best of mortal men are conscious they commit, of what value is mere human integrity, or what stability shall we give to our own, or another's conduct? But all is reconciled by the divine doctrines of the Gospel; all is comprised in this immortal truth—"Eternal life is the gift of God through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Our author has paid attention to the history of St. Paul at Athens. But he seems to feel some reluctance to admit a softer sense of the word rendered *superstitious*, in his address to the Areopagites. We confess that we see no reason for this reluctance. The commencement of St. Paul's speech (and we have only the commencement) is one of the noblest, and most suitable, that can be conceived: and to affront his judges in the very first sentence he addressed to them, would have counteracted the design of the following sentiments. The passage should be rendered "Men of Athens, you seem to me to be, as it were, fond of showing the veneration you bear to invisible powers. For, as I was passing along, and considering your sacred implements, I found an altar, on which was inscribed, *to the unknown God*: him, therefore, whom as "unknown" ye worship, him declare I unto you."—Consequently, I do not introduce a *new* deity, which would be death by your laws, but only explain more fully an object to whom you have already addressed your devotions. I describe him to you as "God who made the world," &c. The explanation of the character of this "unknown God," is surely most massly, and it might have been thought, most convincing.

Mr. B. seems to have missed the point of difference which is implied in the baptism of the twelve disciples at Ephesus, who had been baptized into John's baptism: "they were now baptized," says the sacred writer, into the name of the Lord Jesus," i.e. they received baptism as a *Christian* rite, contra-distinguished from that of John.—It is not true, that "the Ephesian Diana is (usually) represented, as holding in each hand a staff or *candlestick*." This circumstance, therefore, is no "proof of the exact coincidence of the voice of prophecy"—the thought is frivo-

lous; *Diana Lucifera*, not *Diana* of Ephesus, might be so represented.

Our readers will judge for themselves whether there is not as yet room for a judicious elucidation of the Acts of the Apostles: we thank Mr. B. for what he has done towards it, but hope to stand excused for the freedom of our remarks on passages that we thought required it.

If this work should see a second edition we intreat the reverend writer to revise some of his phrases; they are much too incorrect for a man of his attainments.

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*The Shepherd's Guide*, being a Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep, their Causes, and the best Means of preventing them, &c. By James Hogg, the Ettrich Shepherd. 8vo. pp. 338, price 7s. Constable, Edinburgh; John Murray, London. 1807.

Mr. Hogg's talents as a poet, together with a sketch of his history, have been submitted by us to our readers already; [compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 957] but the present work shews that in paying his addresses to the Muses, he did not forsake the immediate line of his duty and profession. Part of this volume is original, expressed in a simple style, and evidently the result of observation; part of it is collected from good authorities; by the addition of these Mr. H. has made a volume, whereas his own materials would barely have composed a pamphlet.

As we are favourable to original and practical remarks, we do not hesitate to wish that some of those before us were extensively known; they are indeed derived from the North, and are calculated for Scotland, but they might be of service elsewhere, and on a subject so important as the sheep, we need not fear a superfluity of knowledge—but then let that knowledge be real. We insert the following as a specimen of the author's manner.

*Of the Hydrocephalus; or Water in the Head; alias Sturdy.*

This is the next disease which attacks them, and is commonly known by the latter denomination. A sheep affected by it becomes stupid; its eyes stare, and fix upon some different object from that which it is in fear of. It soon ceases from all intercourse with the rest of the flock, and is seen frequently turning round, or traversing a circle.

The water settles sometimes in one corner

of the skull, sometimes in another, but whenever it begins, it continues to increase and gain upon the brain, until it is either extracted, or the animal so much wasted, that it dies as lean as wood, at which period the brain is commonly half wasted away, and the skull full of those noxious fluids. Sometimes it concentrates in the very middle of the brain, when it is very difficult to cure; and sometimes in the hinder parts, where it joins with the spinal marrow, when it is quite incurable. If this water is not extracted by some operation, the disease invariably terminates in the death of the animal.

In promoting the cure, the operator must feel for the part of the skull that is soft, and lay his thumb flat and firm upon that; then taking the wire in his right hand, push it up that nostril that points more directly for the place that is soft, where the disease is seated; and if he feel the point of the wire below his thumb, he may rest assured that the bag is perforated, and that if the brain do not inflame, the creature will grow better; but if he does not feel the point of the wire press against the soft part of the skull, on which the thumb of his left hand must be placed, it will be necessary to try the other nostril.

I have always observed, that a sheep, on being wired, is sick, in proportion to the stiffness of the gristle below the brain. If the wire is hard to go up, it is always very sick, but if it goes easily up, it puts it little off its ordinary. This I conceive to be occasioned by the wire taking a wrong vent, and perforating the most delicate and inflammable part of the brain. When one is wired, it is proper to take hold of it with both hands behind the ears, and shake its head loosely. This empties the bladder, and the water must find its way by the nose afterwards, for they will frequently grow quite better, though no water be seen to issue from the nostrils at that time: this makes them sicker for the present, but they are more apt to amend afterwards. If it were really necessary to extract the sac, or small bladder, which generally contains the water, the operation of trepanning would be, of all others, the most feasible; but if the water can be extracted, the sac is of little consequence, else so many could never be cured by wiring.

Another way is, to raise up, with a sharp knife, about the breadth of a sixpence, of the skin immediately over the part of the skull which is soft, then to raise about the half of that size of the soft skull, taking care not to separate them altogether, but let them keep hold of one side, folding them and keeping them back with the thumb, until the water is extracted: then fold them neatly down again, seal them, and cover all with a wax-cloth,—to defend from the weather, &c.



*A Collection of Designs for Household Furniture and interior Decoration, in the most approved and elegant Taste, &c. with various Designs for Rooms, Geometrical and in Perspective, shewing the Decorations, Adjustment of the Furniture, &c. By Geo. Smith, Upholder Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 4to. plates 158. Price plain £4. 14. 6. Coloured £7. 17. 6. Taylor, London, 1808.*

Mr. Smith lays it down as a principle, that "change in fashion should be encouraged with all possible care, as well by the virtuoso as by the true patriot." As to the question, which some queer Quidnunc might put, "how are we ruined?" Mr. S. wisely waives the very thought of it. He informs us, frankly, that "the enlightened artist can only find suitable encouragement under the fostering care of men of large fortune and liberal minds." "And," says he, "I am happy to say, that scarcely any article for domestic use, possessing beauty of form or elegance of workmanship, but has been bought with a liberality and eagerness, which shews more want of able artists than of liberal patrons." We are equally happy to meet with this explicit acknowledgement, from a gentleman of Mr. Smith's eminence in his business; and, we infer, that if the mansions of this country are not furnished in a style of superior magnificence, we have to blame the want of taste and skill in professors, not a narrow or penurious disposition in proprietors.

We lately gave some account of Mr. Hope's attempt to convince the public of the superior elegance of *his* selections from the antique; but he complained of not being able to find workmen competent to the execution of his designs; he therefore employed foreigners; Mr. S. on the contrary, has "much pleasure in declaring, that in the operative parts of cabinet work, the workmen of England excel those of every other country in the accuracy and precision of the joiner's part, which is truly admirable:" but, he adds, "it is to be regretted, that our higher class of artists do not give their attention, in some degree, to providing our manufacturers with patterns of tasteful outline for this species of furniture; their previous course of study, aided by a reference to

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books of antiquities, would enable them to supply designs, which in execution would produce a pleasing effect, and merit the just praise of true taste."

"In France the first rate painters do not think themselves degraded by providing designs for the cabinet maker or for the upholsterer. Why should they? Why should not our moveable furniture possess elegance, and give as much pleasure to the eye, as pictures or any other embellishment appropriated to the same apartment?" In short, Mr. S. "does not despair of seeing a style of furniture produced in this country, which shall be equally agreeable centuries hence," as it is at present. But, should these hopes be fulfilled, we shall beg him to explain, whether "change of fashion will *then* deserve to be encouraged with all possible care, by the virtuoso, and by the patriot?" May we *then* depend on the stability of that fickle goddess, Fashion, and on the wearing out of our moveables in consequence of age and decrepitude, not in consequence of antiquated forms though elegant, and compositions of outlines and proportions become obsolete, though sanctioned by the verdicts of amateurs and artists, as correct and beautiful?

Mr. S. will not disappoint the expectations of those who look for the employment of satin, or lusting in curtains, with under curtains of muslin, or superfine cassimere;—with borders of black velvet—fringes of divers colours—figured muslin, laid on coloured silk—cornices of burnished gold—and other expensive decorations. We doubt, however, of the propriety of gilding the ornaments and mouldings of cornices, beds, &c. which are made of English oak. The association has, in our eye, little pretension to propriety. English oak where suitable, gilt ornaments where suitable, we approve; but to gild oak is to insult plain strength by inert decoration: the ideas are incongruous. We might make the same remark, on several of the forms adopted by Mr. S. We object without hesitation to the application of the human foot, as the foot of a work table, a side-board, or any other piece of furniture, the legs of which are square, or round, pillars, or of forms not allied to those which nature has connected with the foot of man. If we formerly censured the uncountenance of terminating the body of an animal by

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the hinder parts of a bird, or the hinder parts of a bird by the tendrils of a vegetable, we cannot but protest, on the present occasion, against characterizing as elegant, such terminations, the prototypes of which are violations of the positive laws and appointments of nature.

But we do not mean to apply these censures generally to the subjects comprised in these plates: there are many from which very good hints may be derived, others which we think handsome without any alteration whatever, and others to which we have the single objection of the inability of our purses to pay for them. We think many of the contrivances, are admirable in point of convenience; and the mixture of woods is occasionally very pleasing. We observe, however, that Mr. S. whatever be his opinion of the power of form, depends very much on colour for producing his effects, and takes every advantage of the richness of the materials, which he undertakes to associate. As an upholsterer he is right: whether he is equally right as an artist, we presume not to determine. As he could not expect that every pattern should please all, so he must allow us to approve highly of some, and to pass others over without expatiating on their merits. Whoever wishes for pomp and magnificence, we advise to take counsel of the work before us; and when we shall be so far favoured with the largesses of Plutus, as to think such embellishment and decoration necessary for our apartments, we shall certainly not esteem our villas complete, till we have commissioned an assortment of furniture from No. 16, Princes Street, Cavendish Square.

The work contains 13 plates of window curtains and cornices: 20 of beds, Gothic, military, dome, French, &c.: seats and sofas, about 30: tables of various kinds, 20: sideboards, 6: desks and book-cases, 10: screens, candelabri, commodes, 12: stands of various kinds; wardrobes, mirrors, chandeliers, pedestals, stands for flowers, chimney glasses, &c. &c. With representations of apartments complete, their embellishments of every kind *in situ*. The whole is accompanied with explanations, and introduced by preliminary remarks, the tennor of which may easily be conceived by the reader, from the sentiments we have quoted, in the beginning of this article.

*The Posthumous Works of Mrs. Chapone*, containing her Correspondence with Mr. Richardson, a Series of Letters to Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and Fugitive Pieces, &c. 2 Vols. small 8vo. pp. 360. Price 7s. 6d. John Murray, London. 1807.

It should seem to be the fate of all who were intimate with the late Mr. Richardson, to be brought before the public, as objects of curiosity and amusement. Whether the privacies of friendship though innocent and even laudable, *should* be revealed, even after a lapse of time; may bear more than one question, on various points of propriety. What a writer intends for the public, becomes the property of that public, under circumstances very different from what was intended to be seen only by the party to whom it was addressed. The confidences of private friendship, the effusions of the moment, the incidents known to both parties, give peculiar zest to letters of friendship, but all the world cannot place themselves in the situation of friends, nor enter into those feelings which render such communications interesting.

Mrs. Chapone, whose maiden name was Mulso, appears to have been a very agreeable and prudent young person. She lost her husband after a very short period of cohabitation, and remained the rest of her life in widowhood, respected by all who knew her. She died December 25, 1801, in her 75th year.

She is best known as the author of Letters to the Ladies, and the present publication will detract nothing from her reputation. It consists of her life, written, as may be supposed, by a friend; and her letters, of which those to Mr. Richardson, while she was in a single state, are the most amusing. We always feel a kind of awkwardness when perusing one side only of a correspondence, since we cannot judge of the propriety of various remarks, while in perfect ignorance of those previous suggestions which gave occasion to them. We have observed nothing in these volumes to prevent our recommending them; and they will be a pleasure to readers who having conceived a good opinion of the writer from her former productions, desire to be more intimately acquainted with her.

*The Uncertainty of the Morrow*, the substance of a Sermon preached at Fulham Church, Sept. 13, 1807, on occasion of the late awful Fire in the Premises of John Ord, Esq. by which his principal Gardener was burnt to death. By Rev. John Owen. A. M. Curate of Fulham. Second edition. 8vo. pp. 31. price 1s. Hatchard, London, 1807.

When Providence furnishes an opening for usefulness it is our duty to improve it. The hearts of very few are proof against the lessons to be drawn from striking events; and when the heart is prepared, by having *itself* pondered those incidents which have occurred, we may safely advise to "strike the iron while it is hot." He was no fool who observed, "while I was musing the fire burned;" and a little additional labour, bestowed under such favourable circumstances, may do more towards making a lasting impression, than twenty times the pains taken at another time when all is cold, and repulsive to every effort.

We, therefore, strongly recommend to the clergy, to take an honest advantage of events which have spoken to the feelings of the community whom it is their duty to address: a storm, an inundation, a general sickness, or, as in the present case, a fire, occupy the attention, as they engross the conversation of a village; and when the attention is roused instruction is heeded. Nor let merciful providences be forgotten: we fear that more prayers for rain, for dry weather, &c. are presented, than praises returned after those prayers have been granted: a storm which has passed over us without doing mischief, a sickness which rages in the next parish, yet is not suffered to approach us, a fire which is detected and smothered when barely kindled, is little attended to, little recollected. Such alas! is the *gratitude* of man!

The preacher takes occasion from James iv. 14. *Ye know not what shall be on the morrow*, to discourse on the extreme impolicy of postponing the important concerns of the soul, subject to so many interruptions and accidents as human life is, and to the disadvantages which ever attend procrastination. The Sermon is good, the manner of it is impressive; and we hope the beneficial effects of it will prove lasting.

*Tales from Shakespear*. Designed for the use of Young Persons. By Charles Lamb, 2 Vols. small 8vo. pp. 500. Price 8s. Hodgkins, London, 1807.

Mr. Lamb has undertaken a difficult task, in attempting to render the plots of Shakespear's dramas into Tales. Shakespear is the poet of the heart; he shews us the working of human nature in a vast variety of minute, and, to others, imperceptible particulars; but his Stories are seldom well chosen, or regular, or capable of orderly narration. They require, also, in those who would understand them, a considerable extent of information, since they contain allusions to a multiplicity of things as well in heaven above as in earth beneath. We take as an instance the first tale, the *Tempest*. If we suppose that the youthful mind can conceive of a desert island, wherein civilized inhabitants have lived for many years, (which after the perusal of *Robinson Crusoe*, may be supposable enough) yet, what can it comprehend of the study of magic by a king, of the existence of witches, such as *Sycorax*, or of her offspring *Caliban*, or of the sprites, as instanced in *Ariel*. These characters may delight the mind whose studies are mature, and only such a mind is competent to judge concerning them. They are even best defended and explained by reference to ideas prevalent in the days of their author; but how should such information have reached the youthful mind? and without such information, of what advantage can stories relating to them be to the young? Times are so changed, that the *Fairies* of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* are little understood by the multitude among which they were formerly popular: the *fool* of *King Lear* is absolutely unintelligible, except by those who know something farther of former manners; and the whole story of *Macbeth* is futile to those who have no consciousness of its reference to the character of the first British Monarch, and to the sentiments asserted in his *Demonology*. Under these circumstances, a less determined writer than Mr. L. might have laid down his pen in despair of producing an intelligible and interesting performance.

Nevertheless, we conceive that a per-

formance of distinguished merit might have been composed, had the writer introduced in their places some of those beautiful descriptions with which his author abounds, or those reflections which manifest his knowledge of the human mind. We should have been happy too, had something like morals been deduced from such incidents as afford them; and indeed we have long since determined that no book intended for youth is deserving of praise which does not either explicitly or implicitly promote virtue, general or particular. The early hours of youth are invaluable; they should be improved; not always in a direct manner, and with a professed aim at improvement, yet always as really, and as effectually, as if that was, as indeed it ought to be, the study of life. The fatal events attending sudden violences of passion, when delineated to the view of those rising into life, may contribute to form a character, to which future years may be greatly indebted: those which render affectation ridiculous, or which expose fraud by detection, or which display the insatiability yet fickleness of sycophants, or which contribute to explain the injurious effect of *one* predominant vice on an otherwise excellent character, these and others such like, are at the same time interesting and beneficial: as old Herbert sagely sings

A Tale may meet him who a sermon flies,  
And turn delight into a sacrifice.

We do not mean by these hints to discredit the efforts of Mr. L. who certainly has taken pains with his subject, but we mean to encourage him to attempt a superior performance: we presume that he will perceive clearly the advantages derivable from the principles we have advanced, or, if he does not, he will leave an opportunity to any who may think proper to interweave the interesting beauties of the great Dramatic Poet with elucidations, and morals.

*A Guide to Useful Knowledge: or the Elements of Astronomy, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, and History, for the Use of Schools.* 18mo. pp. 183. price 2s. 6d. Boosey, London: 1807.

The fourth edition of a useful little manual; which we should hardly have registered, had we not been informed,

that this is properly the *first* edition which has been published; the former having been printed for the use of the author's school, only. Those heads of other seminaries, who having seen it, have approved of it, may now procure it for their own use. We understand that the author is Mr. Keegan of Manor House, Kennington.

*Talents Improved, or the Philanthropist.*

By the Author of Interesting Conversations. 12mo. pp. 276. price 5s. Williams and Co. London.

Unless we describe this volume as a religious novel, we hardly know under what class to arrange it. It contains very good sentiments against irreligion, and some strong characters. The hero of the tale, from being a mere deist, or no-thinker, becomes a christian, and does a great deal of good; in which we heartily wish him very many followers.

We entertain no doubt on the good intentions of the writer, who is a lady, not uninformed on the subject of the differences in opinion among christians.

*The Orientalist; or Eastern Vocabulary:* chiefly designed for the Use of Ladies going to the East Indies. By Mrs. Godfrey. 8vo. pp. 77. Price 5s. For the Authoress. Sold by Blacks and Co. London, 1807.

A WELL intended little work, which may be useful to such English ladies as are likely to settle in a country of whose languages they have no previous knowledge. It comprises in two columns, one English the other Oriental, the ordinary words of common conversation. The etymologist will behold with surprise that strange jumble of terms, which makes up the *Taing Causa*, or current corrupt dialect of India. It is principally derived from the Portuguese, with such mixture of the native languages as circumstances demanded. The authoress has consulted her ear, and has written her words as they are pronounced: this is good; but it would have rendered her work more complete, and more useful to those who have any acquaintance with European languages, had she added a third column, shewing distinctly how the words should be written, which would at the same time have suggested their de-



riation, and of course contributed to the improvement of the learner.

A short "*Glossary*," explaining *things*, is added, which we wish had been greatly augmented, as nothing can be more useful to ladies going to India, than information on many articles, which they will there find so common, as to be rather subjects of observation than inquiry;—yet, observation must have its time as well as its opportunity: both might be greatly favoured by a work such as we allude to, and which, we dare say is completely within the abilities of the authoress.

Mrs. G. hints, that she instructs ladies in the pronunciation of this dialect.

*Flowers of Literature*, for 1806; or Characteristic Sketches of Human Nature, and Modern Manners. To which are added, a general view of Literature during that period, Portraits and Biographical Notices of Eminent Literary and Political Characters, with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory. By Francis William Blagdon, Esq. Author of the Imperial Folio History of India (Published under the Patronage of His Majesty,) of the Quarto Life of Lord Viscount Nelson, &c. &c. To be continued Annually. Vol. V. small 8vo. pp. 612. 6s. Boards. Crosby. London 1807.

The earlier volumes of this publication have not fallen under our critical cognizance; but we can safely pronounce the present to be an agreeable *Melange*, well calculated to furnish amusement for a leisure hour. If window seats were in fashion, we should term it a good *parlour-window* book.

To a certain class of readers, who love books because they may happen to be scarce, it will perhaps be a recommendation of the *Flowers of Literature*, to state that nearly the whole stock was consumed at the late destructive fire in Fleet Street; and that, consequently, both the present and former volumes are nearly out of print.

Portraits, accompanied by slight biographical sketches, of the following personages, are given at the commencement of the volume:—The bishop of London, the late Mr. Fox, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Mr. Montgomery, \* and Mr.

Cherry the comedian. These outlines are impartially drawn; the general principles of the work are unobjectionable; and the critical remarks evince a considerable portion of taste and judgment.

*The Trial of Robert Henshaw, Esq.* Custom Master of Bombay, on an Information exhibited at the instance of the Hon. East India Company for Corruption in Office, &c. 8vo. pp. 323. price 7s. 6d. Edinburgh, Lawrie. London, Black and Co. 1807.

The adoption of most of the principles of English law, and of the trial by jury in India, might naturally be expected among a people who had experienced the advantages attending them in the mother country. The proceedings in this cause were perfectly correspondent to those which every day witnesses among ourselves. The information consisted of *thirty* counts, varying in some particulars, but the verdict was taken on the ninth count, which charged the culprit with having received 17,840 rupees (£2230.) as a gift and present against the statute 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. The trial took place Nov. 5. 1805. It lasted three whole days. The jury at first returned a verdict of "*guilty* but not to the extent charged in the information." This verdict the recorder desired them to re-consider; having retired three times and been inclosed till 6 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 8. They then returned a verdict of "*guilty* on the 9th count." They added a recommendation to lenity, with their reasons; but the act of parliament being imperative, Mr. H. was ordered to pay a fine equal to the amount of the presents unjustly received.

The history of this case is, that during 1804 a famine raged in certain parts of India, the Conkan, the Dekhan, and the Guzerat; that strong precautions were taken to avert the calamity from Bombay, and from the British army, then in the field, under Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley; that Mr. H. being head of the grain department proposed those precautions; that he refused to suspend them in favour of Major Young, who had a numerous native establishment under his care, or in favour of the Paishwa, who wanted to purchase 1000 candies of grain for his highness's own use, although the Paishwa was an ally, and his application was supported by a certi-

\* Author of the *Chimney Sweeper's Boy*, &c. noticed in the *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 1195, and of many other poems of superior and sterling merit.

ficate from Col. Close, the British resident at Poona; yet at this very time Mr. H. suffered two or more obscure merchants of Bombay, who paid him a compensation agreed on, to export so many parcels of grain, and in such quantities, as to require above thirty passes, or permissions, under his signature. This was accomplished by means of his native servant, Abbajie Gunnesb, who though possessed of no property was able to *favour* his master with what Mr. H. calls a *loan*, of 20,000 rupees, or as much more as was called for: and Mr. H. though in circumstances by no means flourishing, yet wanted, and bought, a pearl necklace which cost 2,300 rupees. Suspicion of malpractices falling on Abbajie Gunnesb, he was tried for them, and on his trial the guilt of his master appeared: to avoid the weight of punishment which he saw would overwhelm him, he included his master in the crime, and this breach of confidence, of Mr. H's oath of office, and of his own established regulations, lies very heavily on him, as an old servant of the Company, and one who had spent nearly all his life, with honour in their employment.

The charge to the Jury is extremely honourable to the recorder, Sir James Mackintosh, who was occupied *eight hours* in its delivery; and of which the volume before us does not pretend to offer more than an imperfect outline. A trial extended to a late hour of a third day, under the torrid zone, is certainly without example: it would have been attended with great fatigue any where, but especially in the sultry climate of India. And we are of opinion that the whole transaction is not only worthy of the character of the British nation, as proper to be brought before a Jury, for investigation, but that it must have appeared to the natives, as a very extraordinary exertion of patience in legal research, and perseverance in the attainment of justice. We infer, moreover, that the testimony of native Indians, is not received without hesitation in Courts of Justice, and that in *this* respect their moral character has much to gain.

It would be "travelling out of the record," to observe that this has been strongly stated from other quarters: but, it may be noticed as affording some means of conjecture on the nature of those dif-

ficulties which induced the Jury to occupy nearly *twenty-four hours* in deliberation before they delivered their verdict.

It is proper that such proceedings should be published in Britain, that all who intend to settle in India, may be well aware of the *general* exposure to which transgressions of every kind are liable: and that a sense of family honour may contribute to maintain their sentiments of rectitude and integrity.

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*A True Picture of the United States of America*; being a brief Statement of the Conduct of the Government and People of that Country towards Great Britain, from the Peace of 1783. 8vo. pp. 100. Price 3s. Jordan and Maxwell, London. 1807.

We are for peace. Whoever takes a Panoramic view of the world will see miseries enough, without wishing to increase them by the calamities of war. We, therefore, do not approve of any statement which by presenting an incomplete view of a political question, or one side of a case only, tends to disseminate a bitterness of spirit. A statesman, though of a warm heart, should be of a cool head: he should desire with his whole mind the welfare of his Country, but he should well consider and *select* the means which he adopts to effect his purposes. We do not deny that America has misbehaved; since we hold it as a principle, that a state of warfare between two powers, confers no *additional* privilege on a third power, who keeps herself neutral, except that truly honourable one, of an opportunity to propose her mediation, and reconcile those who are at variance. What France denied to America during peace, America ought not to have accepted, during war. Such honour had been her security. She would then have had no contest with Britain, nor Britain any complaint against her: as it is, her conduct is one proof more, that "those who *will* be rich, pierce themselves through with many sorrows." That our cabinet will act with vigour, we hope; but we shall not think the worse of it, if it be qualified by wisdom—a qualification, so far as appears by its effects, not present to the mind of this writer, when he penned the pamphlet before us. He is for "a vigour beyond the law."

## LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

In the press, and speedily will be published, the second and concluding volume of Jones's History of Brecknockshire, containing the antiquities, sepulchral monuments and inscriptions, natural curiosities, variations of the soil, stratification, mineralogy, a copious list of rare and other plants, and also the genealogies and arms of the principal families, together with the names of the patrons and incumbents of all the parishes and livings in that county. As this volume will have a greater number of plates than the former, and a considerable addition of letter-press, the price to subscribers will be three guineas, to non-subscribers three guineas and a half. And as the bulk will of course exceed that of the former volume, a division will be made in this, so that the whole work may be bound either in two or three volumes, at the option of the purchasers.

Mr. James Templeman, author of Alexander and Lavinia, has a new work in the press entitled Alphonzo and Clementina, or the Triumph of Reason, with a variety of other tales, and ballads.

A volume of ancient Historic Ballads, with illustrative Notes, will appear very soon, containing Richard Plantagenet, the Cave of Morar the Man of Sorrow, the Battle of Flodden, the Hermit of Warkworth, and Hardyknute.

M. l'Abbé D. Grandmottet, Professor of the French Language and Belles Lettres in Caroline College, Brunswick, has in the press a Grammar of the French Language, or a new Method of learning to speak and write French, on a theoretic, practical, and regularly progressive plan, in which the genius of the language is completely explained and exemplified, by comparing it with that of the English; intended for the use of schools, and adapted to the capacities of private scholars of all ages and of either sex.

A new and improved edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary has long been preparing for the press by two gentlemen of considerable learning in the religious world. It is intended to be published in parts, in quarto: a prospectus of which will speedily be issued from the Albion Press.

Mr. Carpenter, author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication Reflections that have suggested themselves from the Plans and Opinions of Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland and Colquhoun, on the subject of the Poor Laws; with outlines of a further plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Nance, of Worcester College, Oxford, has in the press a volume of Sermons on practical Subjects.

A complete and uniform edition of the

Works of the Rev. W. Huntingdon is proposed to be published by subscription, in twenty octavo volumes: the author is well known to the religious world by the singular title of S. S. (Sinner Saved) which he has thought proper to assume and subjoin to his name.

The Rev. George Rogers, of Newtown Barry, in Ireland, will shortly publish, in three octavo volumes, the Beauties of the Bible, or sacred and sublime Selections from the Scriptures. It is designed to form an epitome of the most useful, necessary, instructive, and important parts of the Old and New Testament.

The Rev. John Bidlake, of Plymouth, has in the press a new volume of Sermons.

Mr. George Nicholson, of Kingston upon Hull, is about to publish a new and much enlarged edition of his Vindication of the Holy Scriptures.

The Rev. S. Burder is preparing for publication a new edition of the Bible, with notes, under the title of The Scripture Expositor: it will be comprised in two volumes, quarto.

Mr. Accum, Lecturer on Experimental Chemistry and Mineralogy, has in the press a System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its Application to the Arts. The work is formed chiefly on the plan of Haüy and Brogniard, and will be in two octavo volumes, illustrated by eight copper-plates.

Andrew Wilson, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, has in the press a Compilation of Naval Transactions, from the most early records of time, in three octavo volumes. It will comprehend the rise and progress of Navigation, with the gradual improvements of the ancients in Marine Architecture.

Dr. Cartwright has a volume of Poems and Essays on various miscellaneous subjects in the press.

The works of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. revised and corrected by himself, with the addition of various pieces never before published, are now in the press, in three volumes, small octavo.

To be published at the end of the month, in two volumes duodecimo, More Subjects than one; or Cursory Views of various objects, principally connected with France and the French People; to which are added, Essays and Miscellaneous Reflections on different Topics, by J. B. Davis, M. D. Member of several Medical Societies.

Mr. Perceval Stockdale will shortly publish, in two octavo volumes, his Lectures on the truly eminent English Poets.

Dr. Drake is preparing two volumes of Essays illustrative of the British Classic Essayists. They will with the three former Volumes, include a history of periodical com-

position from the time of Steele to the end of the last century.

In the press, and speedily will be published, the first number of a work entitled *Irish Melodies*, consisting of an introductory piece for two performers on one piano-forte, and twelve airs arranged with symphonies and accompaniments, by Sir J. A. Steventon, and appropriate words by Thomas Moore, Esq. Price to subscribers, half a guinea, to non-subscribers, fifteen shillings.

A View of the Agriculture and Political Economy of the County of Chester drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, by Mr. H. Holland, is now printing under the direction of the board, and will, we understand, be published in the course of a few weeks.

A New London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, is in the press, and will be published in the course of the month.

Dr. Holliday has ready for the press *Memoirs of the Life of the late Sir William Pulteney*, which will form a quarto volume, and be accompanied with a print of Sir William, from a painting by Raeburn.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, *Struggles through Life*, exemplified in the various Travels and Adventures, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieut. John Harriot, formerly of Rochford, in Essex, now resident magistrate of the Thames Police Office.

Dr. Watkins, author of the *Biographical Dictionary*, has in the press an octavo volume of *Characteristic Sketches of Men celebrated for their Learning and Genius*.

There is in the press at Cambridge, *Sophoclis Tragediæ Septem ad optimam Exemplarium Fidem emendatæ cum Versione et Notis Fragmenti Lexicoque Sophocleo*, 8vo. 2 tom. ex Ed. ult. Rich. Franc. Phil. Brunck. accedunt *Præfatio*; *varietis Lætionis*, et *Index*, ed. Prin.

Dr. Charles Burney is printing at the Cambridge Press, the *Chorusses of Æschylus*, with Notes and Illustrations.

Two volumes of Collections from the *Deipnosophists*, or Banquet of the Learned, of Athenæus, are in the press.

Mr. James Garland has in the press a work entitled the *Commercial Mirror*, containing a great number and variety of subjects, interesting to all classes of readers.

Speedily will be published, complete in one volume octavo, a new edition, comprising the latest improvements in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopæias, or A Practical Synopsis of the *Materia Alimentaria* and *Materia Medica*, by Richard Pearson, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and formerly Physician to the General Hospital, near Birmingham.

Preparing for publication, *Practical Observations on the Disease of the Joints*, commonly called *White Swellings*, with some Remarks on Caries, Neorosis, and seropulous Abscesses, in which a new and successful Method of treating these Disorders is pointed out, by Bryan Crowther, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals. Second edition, with considerable additions and improvements, in octavo, illustrated by plates.

Mr. Blair of the Lock Hospital, is reprinting his *Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid and other analogous Remedies*, which have lately been proposed as substitutes for Mercury in the Cure of the Venereal Disease. This third edition will be much improved and enlarged.

In the press, A Course of Lectures, addressed to Students in Surgery, comprising a systematic Reform of the modern Practice of Adhesion, particularly in relation to the Abuses of the Thread Suture in the Surgery of Wounds, by Samuel Young, of the London College of Surgeons, &c.

Dr. James Sanders, President of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, with an Inquiry on Foxglove. He is also preparing for the press an Inquiry concerning Hydrocephalus, in which he purposes to shew, that it admits of prevention and cure, equally with other of the more dangerous diseases.

The Rev. Mr. Howes of Norwich will shortly publish a continuation of his *Critical Observations on Books Antient and Modern*, containing the true state of the history and chronology of the Empire of the Medes, from the dissolution of the Assyrian Empire down to the Persian Kingdom founded by Cyrus amounting to 256 years, and proving from the cotemporary existence, coincidence of dates, reigns, and other circumstances, that the six Assyrian Kings mentioned in Scripture were the very same persons with the first six Kings of the Medes enumerated by Ctesias, although under different names, as given to them by the Persians on the East of Babylon, from those ascribed to them by the Syrians and Jews on the West of that country, agreeably to a hint given by Prideaux—as appears from the harmonious testimonies of Polyhistor, Herodotus, Æra of Nabonassar, Eusebius, and Scripture, when compared with the account of Ctesias, as abridged by Diodorus.

The Grave, a poem, by Robert Blair, will be re-published in a most splendid manner; it is to be printed in imperial quarto, in Balcantyne's best manner, illustrated with 12 exquisitely finished etchings, by the celebrated Schiavonetti.



CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE ON PRINCIPLES NOT HITHERTO ADOPTED.

Sir, It gives me pleasure to be informed, that any of your correspondents, although most are, I doubt not, more learned than myself, should have expressed satisfaction with those feeble efforts which in compliance with your solicitations, I transmitted for your work. Being thus incidentally drawn into a correspondence, I beg leave to submit a conjecture of mine, to the opinion of those to whose judgment I readily defer.

It is well known that many verbal variations are found in the present MS. copies of our Sacred Books: and much diligence and learning have lately been employed (very laudably) in ascertaining those variations. It is known also that conjecture has been extremely busy in forming suppositions as to their origin and causes: but although almost all kinds of imaginations have been indulged on this subject, nobody, so far as I know, has proposed the notion of a *second edition* of an inspired writer's works having been published *by himself*. Yet, if we reflect on the question without prejudice, we shall not discover, as I apprehend, any valid reason to the contrary.

It cannot indeed, be considered as very likely that St. Paul should go over the whole of the epistles which he wrote, with a view to their publication in one body, because, we know that they were, many of them, written on the spur of the occasion, and that he was almost continually changing his residence. Nevertheless, he might when at Rome, for instance, keep copies of those letters which he sent into Greece; these he might review and revise, occasionally, and might give, to persons who desired copies of his writings, permission to transcribe from MSS. so revised by himself. What is there in this contrary to good faith? Do we not see it done every day by writers of the highest repute, without the smallest imputation? If any one objects, that the very words of the first edition being inspired they could not be varied without guilt; I answer, that even our blessed Lord himself did repeat his sentiments a second time, in words not the same as those which he had used the first time; not from any imperfection in the phrases which he had at first adopted, but from condescension to the understandings of his

hearers, who had, as he perceived, misunderstood, or not fully comprehended, his meaning: and, what he who was inspiration itself did in speaking, why should not his Apostles do in writing?

It is probable that St. Paul, when writing to the Corinthians, for instance, would use Greek terms, current in Corinth, in the same sense as they were used in that city; whether or not those identical words expressed the same identical ideas, without variation, at Athens, at Rome, or elsewhere than at Corinth. We know that nearly or quite every city in Britain has some phrases, or terms, which are employed by its citizens in their own peculiar sense. Suppose then a person at Rome was desirous of perusing St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians, would it not become the writer to explain in what sense such or such a Corinthian word was used by him, or to substitute such other word as the Roman reader would understand to express the sentiment or idea intended? This is not only no impeachment of the moral character of the Apostle, but, whether it would not, on the contrary, have been such an impeachment, had he put into the hands of his reader, words which he would not understand, or would understand in a wrong sense, may be submitted without hesitation to the judgment of your readers.

It is not, however, principally in reference to St. Paul that I propose the present hints. He was an *active* man: but, if there was another Apostle who was more stationary, who for many years together resided in the same city, whose life was lengthened out to extreme old age, who was *solicited* to write, and who in compliance with such solicitations, did write *his last work*, is there any thing unlikely or unnatural in the conjecture, that when he published his last work, he also revised his former works, and delivered this revision, together with his new production, to those persons who had urged him to favour them with these labours? Would any body suppose there was any harm in his publishing a *second edition* of tracts composed by him 15 or 20 years before? But, to bring this question to the test of an instance.

Whoever has attentively perused the first epistle of St. John, must have remarked that the language perpetually fluctuates from time present "I write"—to time past "I have written." Let us try the two first chapters: chapter I. verse 4. these things *write* we: chap. II. 1. I write: 7. I write: 8. I write: 12. I write: 13. I write: 14. I have written: 21. I have written: 26. I have written.

I think it absolutely impossible, that any author would change his phrase from "I have written," in his first edition to "I write" in the second edition: he would never adopt

that form of the verb. But I see no improbability in supposing that, in his second edition he might vary the "I write" of the first, to "I have written."

I think it extremely unlikely that any author having stated a position both affirmatively and negatively, in his first edition, would diminish the effect of his statement, by expunging either branch in his second edition, but, I see no improbability of his adding to the strength of his first edition by rendering the second more complete: for instance, chap. II. 23.

#### FIRST EDITION.

Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father.

#### SECOND EDITION.

Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father, (*but*) *He that acknowledgeth the Son the same hath the Father also.*

Your readers will judge whether this addition is not precisely in St. John's manner: yet it is marked as *doubtful* in our public version, by being printed in Italics, because it is not extant in all copies.

There is a yet more decisive instance, as I think, of such re-writing, in verses 12, 13, and 14.

#### FIRST EDITION.

I write unto you little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.

I write unto you young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one.

I write unto you fathers, because ye have known him who is from the beginning.

#### SECOND EDITION.

I have written unto you little children, because ye have known the Father.

I have written unto you young men *because you are strong, and the word of God abideth in you*, and ye have overcome the wicked one.

I have written unto you fathers, because ye have known him who is from the beginning.

On this passage I beg leave to make a few remarks.

1. I think it impossible any writer should designedly insert two passages, one following the other, of the same ideas, and so perfectly correspondent, in any edition of his works, published by himself.

2. I cannot bring myself to think, that any copier would dare to add two sentences to the words of an inspired writer: this would be a crime committed on set purpose.

3. Though it is much more easy to omit two sentences, than to insert one *fresh* sentence, yet I am extremely unwilling to impute

such gross negligence to the christian transcribers.

4. No writer of taste or feeling, having described the young men as *being strong, and having the word of God dwelling in them*, could expunge these ideas: but (as our foregoing instance consisted of an addition which strengthened the sentiment) these ideas appear to be added with a design to complete the passage. I leave this argument to the feelings of all who are judges of composition.

5. I must observe that the copies do not agree in offering the same reading;—some omit the second address to fathers: and none has preserved the *natural* order of the parties addressed. If we begin with the children we must place the young men second, and the fathers last; if we begin with the fathers we must place the children last; whereas it stands in our copies, 1. children; 2. fathers; 3. young men; an order for which no reason can be assigned, but totally subversive of the order of nature: your critical readers will judge of the arrangement I have offered, and of other minor variations.

You will not understand me, sir, as pleading for any change of *sentiment* in the apostle: I have only considered *words*. Those who do not think every word that flowed from a sacred writer's pen was inspired, will find no difficulty in giving a fair consideration to my hypothesis. It appears to me to be well calculated for solving some of those perplexities which have embarrassed the learned. You will also perceive that I conclude that we have in our present copies, transcripts of *both* editions. Now there is no harm in having this duplication: and I hope there is nothing dishonourable in my mode of accounting for it. It surely needs no apology for supposing that an antient copyist meeting with a copy of each edition, inserted them both in one copy, from which association our present copies are descendants. It is impossible to conjecture over what extent of country either edition might prevail, but the *first* edition was in all probability the most generally dispersed.

In my next I propose to enquire what effect this view of the subject would have on the contested text of the *heavenly witnesses*; and am, &c.

FIDELIS.

Suppose the passage were completed by combining the two editions thus:

I have written to you little children, because ye have known the Father, and your sins are forgiven you for his name's sake.

I have written to you young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you.

I have written to you fathers, because ye have known him that is from the beginning.

Love not the world, &c.

## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum,  
*Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

## AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

We have already called the attention of our readers to that noble establishment the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 397. As the Committee has published a *Report* read to the *General Meeting* July 15th 1807, we shall submit the intentions professed in this pamphlet (as they no doubt will form leading measures of the society,) more at large than it is probable our space will allow us to do on ordinary occasions in future. At this meeting, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was in the chair, and the Report was read and received on the motion of the right hon. Viscount Howick.

The following extracts deserve attention: but in the Report itself there are many other points discussed which justify our wishes for the extensive circulation of this tract.

Commerce, which, after the first introduction of civilization into any country, has contributed to its progressive improvement beyond any other cause, Christianity excepted, has rarely been first extended in any new direction by force, or by any grand and concurrent efforts. The peaceable enterprises of individuals, aided by encouragement less important than that which our institution may be able to impart, have often been sufficient to explore the resources, excite the industry, and call forth the commercial faculties of distant and uncivilized nations.

The people amongst whom we would endeavour to introduce the blessings of civilized life are a race very distinct in bodily appearance from all others; and are represented by many, as not less distinguished from the rest of mankind by the inferiority of their intellectual powers, and by their moral depravity.

"Upon them" it is alleged "the sun of science might for ever beam in vain; and even the humble arts, which form the exterior comforts of civilized man, would in vain be offered to these coarse and fierce barbarians. They are fit only for the yoke of a laborious and endless bondage."

But before we admit the justice of a representation so degrading to the character of the negro race, it will be proper to enquire who are their accusers, and what is the evidence on which such charges are founded.

The portrait of the negro has seldom been drawn but by the pencil of his oppressor, and he has sat for it in the distorted attitude

of slavery. That there have been found in him such vices as in all ages and countries have been the fruit of private bondage, need not be denied: but that these have been much exaggerated by prejudice and contempt, and still more by policy and party spirit, is no less certain.

It has been publicly admitted by the Planters, and even by the legislative assemblies, of the Leeward Islands, where alone the experiment has been fairly made, that the vices of their slaves have disappeared, in proportion as they have been enabled to understand, and induced to embrace, the Christian religion.

The plan of this institution does not embrace the propagation of Christianity, by any efforts of our own. That blessing may be best communicated to Africa by the societies which are already engaged in religious missions, or may hereafter embark in them. But in improving the temporal condition of the Natives, we shall greatly facilitate their conversion, and without interfering with any of the missions, shall indirectly, and in a variety of ways, be serviceable to them all.

The moral quality most obviously important to our views, and in which Africans in their native country are alleged to be grossly deficient, is *industry*; and, doubtless, if we were to judge by what appears on the *African Coast* alone, and without any allowance for the necessary effects of the Slave Trade, the charge would be specious.

Indolence, it must be admitted, is a common characteristic of all uncivilized people; and therefore if this imputation, supposing it true, were a conclusive argument against attempting to convey to Africa those useful arts which cannot subsist without labour, it would apply to every similar attempt in every part of the globe. It would be conclusive against the endeavour at any time or place, or in any mode, to improve the condition of any part of our species. Nay it would become an inexplicable paradox how men who were once in a barbarous state, like our ancestors, should ever have been raised from it. But indolence is a disease which it is the business of civilization to cure. The motives and the means of industry must be supplied, before men can begin to be industrious. This argument, therefore, against our present undertaking is like making it an objection to the visit of a physician, that the patient is sick.

By methods which cannot now be detailed, but which may well merit future attention, several tribes of Indians bordering on the United States have been brought to exchange their hunting occupations for an agricultural life, to renounce many of the vices with which they were before chargeable, and even

that to which they had been excessively addicted, and which it has been deemed most difficult to give up, the immoderate use of spirituous liquors; and to learn several of those useful arts to which they had before been utter strangers.

The experience of several years has already shewn, that this is no transient reformation. Instead of depending on the chase for a precarious subsistence, these Indians now cultivate extensive corn-fields, and raise herds of cattle. Instead of their miserable huts, they are now possessed of neat and commodious dwellings. Plenty has succeeded to want; sobriety to drunkenness; and regularity to disorder. The enjoyments and feelings of family life have begun at once to reward and to secure these improvements. The females are released from that unnatural share of toil to which they were formerly subjected, and begin to take their proper station:—they are advancing in those arts of domestic industry in which they are best employed, and though not less active or useful than before, are no longer disabled from rearing their offspring by severity of labour and the hardships of a vagrant life. It therefore seems scarcely necessary to state, that population is already on the increase.

As we neither propose to colonize, nor to trade on our own account, how, it may be asked, can we materially contribute to the civilization of Africa?

We answer, by the same means in part, which are found necessary or useful for the promotion of agriculture, and for the encouragement of useful arts, or other patriotic and benevolent improvements, even in this enlightened country. We shall endeavour indeed to diffuse knowledge and to excite industry in Africa, by methods adapted to the peculiar situation and manners of the inhabitants. We trust to be able in various ways to promote an acquaintance with letters, and with the agricultural and mechanical arts, on different parts of the coast. We hope also to find enterprising and intelligent men, who will explore the interior, not merely to gratify curiosity, but to obtain and disseminate useful knowledge, and to open sources of future intercourse. But information must also be diffused, and the spirit of commercial enterprize excited at home, in order that individuals may be prompted by self-interest to aid us in the most effectual manner. And why, it may reasonably be asked, should the efforts of a respectable association be less efficacious in this part of our plan, than in other cases of a similar kind? If even in Great Britain, we have societies to suggest, patronize, and recommend improvements in agriculture; to foster the arts and sciences; to encourage our fisheries; and to promote

other national objects; why should not a society to encourage African agriculture and African commerce, be equally useful and necessary?

What are the means employed by those various societies which we cannot with propriety adopt? To collect and circulate information respecting the commercial faculties of Africa, for instance, cannot be less conducive to the advancement of commerce with that country, than the publication of agricultural intelligence or of useful discoveries is to the improvement of our English husbandry, arts, and manufactures: to a medals or honorary bounties may excite a competition in the importation from Africa of gum, ivory, dyewoods, indigo, or cotton, as well as in the planting of oaks, the catching of fish, or the breeding of cattle.

The Slave Trade, among the innumerable evils of which it was the proximate or remote cause, produced, it must be allowed, the effect of exciting, to a certain degree, a commercial spirit, and a taste for the produce and manufactures of distant countries, in the inhabitants of Africa. The British part of this trade has at length been abolished, and will shortly terminate upon the coast. That which has been carried on by America will cease about the same time. Denmark has also extricated herself from the guilt and disgrace of this commerce. France, Spain, and Holland are effectually precluded by the war from taking any share in it; and no other European nation, Portugal excepted, has ever been engaged in carrying it on. After the close of the present year, therefore, the Portuguese Slave Trade alone will remain to oppose or obstruct any efforts which may be made for the improvement of Africa. The privations to which the inhabitants of that Continent will thus be subjected are of themselves calculated to give a great impulse to their enterprize and exertion; and there is good reason to hope that many of the more intelligent chiefs will anxiously avail themselves of any practicable means which may be presented to them, for obtaining those European articles to which they have been hitherto accustomed. At such a moment, how much may be effected by an Institution prepared to furnish, what that intelligent traveller, Mr. Parke, states to be alone wanting to the improvement of this quarter of the globe; “example to enlighten the minds of the natives, and instruction to enable them to direct their industry to proper objects?”

Nor ought we to overlook the benefits which this country is likely to derive from such a development of the faculties of the African Continent. While that gigantic power at the feet of which the Continent of



Europe now lies prostrate, is employing his utmost efforts to prevent our commerce from flowing in its ancient channels, surely it becomes us to cherish every reasonable prospect of finding other outlets. We have achieved a great and splendid act of national justice in abolishing the Slave Trade. The chain which bound Africa to the dust, and prevented the success of every effort that was made to raise her, is now broken. Let our benevolence interpose to repair the ruin and degradation which we have contributed to bring upon her, and to teach her the use of her liberated faculties; and we may soon discover, by our own happy experience, that in exercising justice and benevolence towards her whatever may be the apparent sacrifice, we have only been laying a more solid foundation for the enlargement of our own national prosperity.

To prevent misconception concerning the views and measures of the African Institution, it may be proper in the very first instance to declare, that it is the society's fixed determination not to undertake any religious missions, and not to engage in commercial speculations. The society is aware that there already exist several most respectable institutions formed for the diffusion of christianity, and means not to encroach on their province. It may also be proper to premise, that it will naturally become the duty and care of this society, to watch over the execution of the laws, recently enacted in this and other countries, for abolishing the African slave trade; to endeavour to prevent the infraction of those laws; and from time to time to suggest any means by which they may be rendered more effectual to their objects; and likewise to endeavour, by communicating information, and by other appropriate methods, to promote the abolition of the African Slave Trade by foreign powers.

The means which it is proposed to employ for the purpose of promoting civilization and improvement in Africa are of the following kind.

1. To collect and diffuse, throughout this country, accurate information respecting the natural productions of Africa, and, in general, respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of its inhabitants.
2. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that continent.
3. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Africans with respect to their true interests; and to diffuse information amongst them respecting the means whereby they may improve the present opportunity of substitut-

ing a beneficial commerce in place of the slave trade.

4. To introduce amongst them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe as are suited to their condition.
5. To promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry.
6. To introduce amongst the inhabitants beneficial medical discoveries.
7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa, and, as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the natives of that country.
8. To employ suitable agents and to establish correspondences as shall appear advisable and to encourage and reward individual enterprise and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution.

Thus we hope is the foundation laid of an Institution which shall even in future ages, reflect honour on the benevolence of the present times, and appear to be one link in the chain of providence itself, in favour of no small proportion of the human race.

MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

Hereford grand musical festival commenced at the Cathedral on Tuesday September 22, when the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Clutton, from 2 Kings iv. 1. After alluding to the charitable department of the festival, and adding many forcible and interesting arguments to induce a liberal contribution, the preacher availed himself, in conclusion, of the Anniversary of the Coronation (Sept. 22) to introduce a well merited compliment to the public and private virtues of our beloved Sovereign, whose wisdom and goodness, to use the words of a celebrated Statesman, "had distinguished a reign of almost half a century."

The meeting was remarkably well attended during the whole of the three days performances;—nor is it the least pleasing task to announce, that upwards of 600*l.* was collected for the purposes of the charity. Most of the principal families of the county were present, including his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Oxford, Lord Viscount Hereford, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Hon. Mr. Clive, Hon. A. Foley and family, Lady—Hamilton, Sir H. and Lady Hoskyns, Sir G. and Lady Cornwall and family, Sir J. G. Cotterell, and Lady, Sir G. Dunbar, Sir Harford and Lady Jones, Colonel Foley, Mr. Scudamore, &c.

## BRISTOL MEETING.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the *Clergy and Sons of Clergy* of Bristol and neighbourhood, William Dickenson, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. Henry Shute, stewards, 375l. 8s. was collected for the benevolent purposes of this institution. The Mayor, and the Rev. Robert J. Charlton, vicar of Olveston, are chosen stewards for next year.

## PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We formerly communicated the intention of the dissenters, meaning such as are acknowledged under the Toleration Act, to establish a grammar school for the better education of their youth. [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 578.] We now learn that the Committee has purchased large and commodious premises, at Mill-Hill, near Barnett; that the Rev. John Atkinson, of Hoxton, has been chosen the Head-Master; and the Committee are enquiring for suitable gentlemen to fill up the remaining departments. The school is expected to open on Monday, Jan. 25.—The terms are £45. per annum, exclusive of washing. Sons of Ministers, £30. per ann.

As soon as the finances of the society will permit, an additional number of boys, sons of ministers or others, will be received on terms still farther reduced, in cases which shall meet the approbation of the Committee. The object of this institution, is, to unite the advantages of a strictly *classical* and *religious* education. English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, the mathematics, and other branches of useful learning, will have a due share of attention. The French language will not be professedly taught in the School, lest it should interfere with objects of greater importance. An approved French teacher, however, will attend at the expence of such parents as desire it.

In order to execute the part of the plan which intends to educate the sons of ministers on reduced terms, recourse must be had to the liberality of the public, for donations and annual subscriptions.

Secretary, Mr. William Whitewell, Hackney.—Subscriptions received by Fuller, Chatteris, and Co., Hankey, Alers, and Co., Brown, Cobb, and Co., Rogers, Olding, and Co., Mainwaring and Co.

## NORWICH DISPENSARY.

State of the Patients admitted into the Norwich Dispensary, from the 1st of July, 1806, to the 30th of June, 1807.—Cured 281; relieved 46; died 20: sent to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and into the country 14; discharged for non-attendance 11; not likely to receive benefit 7; remain on the books 89; total 468; 116 of whom were attended at their own habitations.

## NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

The 26th anniversary of the General Hospital at Nottingham was lately held, and was most respectably attended. It produced more than £360, after defraying all expences.

## LEICESTER INFIRMARY.

The sermon for the benefit of the Infirmary was lately preached by the Rev. B. C. Raworth, late of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge; the collection amounted to upwards of £97.

## SALISBURY INFIRMARY.

The President and Governors of the Salisbury Infirmary lately held their anniversary meeting. Having, with the Members of the Corporation, assembled at the Council-chamber, they walked in procession from thence to the Cathedral, where an appropriate and admirable sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sarum. After divine service, a collection was made at the church doors, which amounted to £87.

## ANDERSTON CHARITY SCHOOL.

Among the various institutions which mark the benevolence of the present day, we have been much pleased with that of the Anderston Charity School, in Scotland, a very unassuming report of whose proceedings has lately been circulated. After the erection of Sabbath Schools in Anderston, it was observed by the teachers, and other friends of religion, who attended these schools, that there were many children and grown up persons attending them, who could scarcely read at all. When the cause of this was inquired into, it was found to originate wholly in their circumstances in life; they were either orphans, children of poor parents, of widows, of soldiers, or of sailors. Their situation rendered it necessary for them to labour for their daily bread, and, of course, rendered their attention to education throughout the day impossible, though it could have been obtained gratis. From the consideration of these facts, a number of Christian friends, from the various denominations in Anderston, digested a plan for the erection and support of a school, into which none were to be admitted but orphans, the children of poor parents, of widows, of soldiers, or of sailors. The hours of teaching were from eight to ten, in the evening, for five nights in the week. The school has now continued nearly three years, during which time nearly an hundred, the greater part of whom began with the alphabet, have left the school, being able to read and spell with considerable accuracy. Of this number several were above twenty years of age, who did not know a letter when admitted, and who without an institution of this kind, must have been totally neglected. Above ninety scholars are now on the roll.

## DIDASCALIA.

This is the season for first appearances, and several candidates have appeared for public favour; but the limits of our work will permit us to notice only the most prominent.

## DRURY LANE.

Mrs. Whitelock, a younger sister of Mrs. Siddons, has appeared in the character of Elwina in Miss More's tragedy of Percy. She bears a very strong resemblance to her sister, though she is not so tall or majestic, nor does she evince her sublimity or pathos; yet she displays talents considerably above mediocrity, and discovers a knowledge of the stage, and a thorough conception of her author. Her principal defect lies in the very great inaudibility of her lower tones; which perhaps may be owing to a too servile imitation of her elder brother's defects, or to the great extent of the theatre beyond those which she may have been used to perform in. She has lately arrived from America. She was very flatteringly received. We regret she did not chuse a character more appropriate than Elwina, neither her appearance nor dress being calculated to bear the illusion of a youthful or blooming bride.—Her nephew, Mr. H. Siddons, performed the part of Douglas with great effect.

Saturday, Oct. 10, Miss Lyons made her debut in the character of Rosetta in *Love in a Village*. Her voice is an *alto soprano*, which she manages with taste and skill; it is capable of great extent, the full power of which the timidity naturally attendant on a first appearance seemed to prevent her from exhibiting. She is well calculated to please an English audience, for she has evidently studied expression and feeling, rather than science and the modern refinement of meretricious ornaments. She possesses a good person and a handsome face, and her manner is natural and simple. We have no hesitation in predicting, that she will be a valuable acquisition to the stage; but we hope she will attend to her acting, as she is young, and may, with the advantages she already possesses, attain the reputation of being a good actress, although a singer. —A Mr. Smith from Sadler's Wells appeared in the character of Hodge. His performance savoured of coarseness and vulgarity rather too broad for a Theatre Royal Hodge.

The rest of the performance (Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Bland excepted) was of such a contemptible nature that we could wish to pass it in silence, were it not, that as we are confined to two national theatres, we conceive it to be our duty to notice such exhibitions, in hopes that the managers may pay that attention to their situation, which their exclusive patent demands towards the public. We have frequently admired the acting of Downton, and should be glad to except him from the rest; but when the lowest mummery and

buffoonery is substituted for chastity and decorum, we cannot descend, like the daily prints, to praise what ought to be reprobated. For instance, can there be the least appearance of probability to justify his substituting *grenadier for gardener*, in Sir W. Meadows's letter?—It may be a new reading, perhaps, like some of Mr. John Kemble's improvements of Shakespeare, who, in order to preserve the metre, frequently turns *Martext*, and sets the understanding at defiance; as he did the other evening in Macbeth, when, "forsooth, he took on him as a conjuror," and legerdemainly *conjur'd* the witches instead of impressively *conjur-ing* them. So glaring was the change, that a child of nine years old, who sat by us, remarked, "that it was of no use for Macbeth to come to ask the witches' advice, if he could *conjure* them: ..... but, for all that, I see," added the child, "he is no conjuror; else the witches could not have run away from him!"

## COVENT-GARDEN.

Mr. Jones from the Dublin Theatre made his first appearance in London, Sept. 9th, in the character of Goldfinch in the *Road to Ruin*. He possesses a good figure, seems perfectly at home on the stage, and evinces much spirit and activity; he is we understand intended to succeed Mr. Lewis in all his parts—it is no wonder therefore that he should be found an imitator of such an actor rather than an imitator of human nature.

The opera of Artaxerxes has been got up at this theatre with splendour for the purpose of introducing Mrs. Dickons who made her appearance in Mandane, Oct. 20: she was received with great applause, and played the character better than we have been accustomed to see it. Her style has more of the Italian than the English manner, and she may be classed as the first singing performer on the stage. She has a powerful voice, and gave her songs with that effect, which can arise solely from acting: particularly, *If o'er the cruel tyrant, Love—Let not rage thy bosom firing—The Soldier tird of war's alarms*, all which were unfeelingly encored.—Miss Bolton personated Semira: we hope she will profit by the example of Mrs. Dickons, and attend to the business of the scene, as if she meant to become an actress. Bellamy was very respectable in Artabanes;—of the rest of the performers the less that is said the better; indeed most of the English male singers seem either too negligent or incapable of doing justice to heroic opera.—We hope in future Mr Taylor will not address the pit instead of Artabanes, when he sings, *Oh, clear him then from this offence!* It really looks as if the actor imagined the audience were to come forward and acquit his poor friend Artabanes.—Such inattention and glaring impropriety must have struck the most barren observer.

A new Comedy, intitled, *Time's a Tell Tale*, was produced 27th October, at Drury Lane Theatre, written by Mr H. Siddons.

The characters were thus represented:

Sir David Delmar.....	Mr. Raymond.
Captain Blandford .....	Mr. Elliston.
Mr. Query.....	Mr. Mathews.
Hardacre .....	Mr. Dowton.
Philip Hardacre .....	Mr. De Camp.
Record. ....	Mr. Palmer.
Sir Arthur Tessel .....	Mr. Russel.
Williams .....	Mr. Fisher.
M'Gregor.....	Mr. Maddocks.
Toby .....	Mr. Tokeley.
Servant.....	Mr. Evans.
Lady Delmar.....	Miss Mellon.
Zelidy.....	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Miss Venusia.....	Mrs. Sparks.
Olivia Wyndham.....	Miss Duncan.
Maid .....	Miss Sanders.

Sir David Delmar having quarrelled with his sister, and abandoned her and her husband, on account of family pride, marriages, and is involved in many difficulties by fashionable fêtes and dissipation; from which he is at last relieved by the generosity of Hardacre (a neighbouring farmer), with whom he had had many previous disputes; the Baronet suspecting his humble neighbour of an intention of marrying his son to a rich young Lady, who had been left under their joint guardianship. Blandford, (a generous liberal-hearted naval officer) the nephew of Sir David, having taken many strong resolutions against matrimony, resists the importunities of his uncle, who is eager to secure the fortune of his ward to the family, by a marriage between Blandford and the young lady; but the gallant sailor is devoted to Zelidy, an orphan he has mysteriously rescued, in her childhood, and exposes the villainous designs of Sir Arthur Tessel, a profligate man of fashion, against Hardacre's son, his rival with his uncle's ward. Hardacre makes Blandford acquainted with his story, by which it appears that he is the deserted husband of Sir David's sister, and that the child Captain Blandford had preserved, was his. He then waits on Sir David, and returning good for evil, the divided relatives are united in a family bond, Blandford marrying the orphan Zelidy, while Philip is united to Olivia, Sir David's ward. Several parts, of a comic cast, are introduced, among these is a Mr. Query, whose conversation is made entirely up of interrogatories.

This comedy is partly of the *larmoyante* kind, and reminded us not unfrequently of the productions of the French dramatist, Mercier. It possesses considerable merit; its moral effect is good; the language is excellent; it is chaste and almost free from wretched attempts at punning. The sentiments are just and elevated; some of them are peculiarly dignified and impressive, al-

though they are so frequently introduced that they evidently strike the auditor as the effect of labour and study. The fashionable follies, and dissipation of the times, are occasionally animadverted on with satirical point; and the allusions to the fair sex and the British navy by Elliston, were very happy. The incidents are few, and not important enough, which occasionally gives a languor to the piece.

After the pruning knife has been judiciously applied it will no doubt become a favourite. The naval fête is too long, although the dances were pretty, the music well chosen, and the whole very characteristic. The character of Venusia might be entirely obliterated without any loss to the main plot. Indeed, judging from the opinion of those around us, the audience will thank the author for relieving them from this lady's company; as many of her sentiments, perhaps from being so often told before, rather fatigued than entertained them, notwithstanding her *review* critics and *reviewing* generals. The stage abounds with too many such learned antiquated maidens discoursing on delicate sensibility and *The Pleasures of Imagination*.

The characters have no great novelty—Blandford is Benedict—Query is Marplot—and among the others we recognised some of our old dramatic acquaintances. We are mistaken too if we did not discover something in one of the sentiments resembling the accusing spirit of Sterne. The principal performers were every thing the author could wish—Dowton and Elliston in particular.—Miss Duncan's part was well displayed, and her song, composed by Kelly, was encored.—Mrs. H. Siddons played with such spirit and energy that she convinced every one she was pleading the cause of her husband. The piece was remarkably well received, the discovery scene at the end of the fourth act most rapturously so; this scene must be considered as a striking proof of the author's particular attention to Stage Effect; than whom no one of the theatrical corps seems to have persevered with such very great application to produce. That indeed he has made it an absolute study, may be proved by a reference to his translation of Mr. Engel's work, (compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. page 43) in which he has elucidated the various passions by a variety of prints, calculated at once to shew the full extent of their effects. We cannot conclude without complimenting the author and the theatre, that the first piece produced this season is not in favour of vice, but of virtue and morality: may all which may succeed it deserve the same praise!

The epilogue was ably delivered by Elliston, and contained allusions to the comet.—It humorously described the effects which its nearer approach might have had on the inhabitants of our planet, particularly on the fair sex, and the Bond Street loungers.



HINTS OF PRECAUTION DERIVED FROM  
THOSE INVASIONS OF BRITAIN WHICH  
ARE RECORDED BY HISTORY.

### No. III.

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1217, Vol. III.  
p. 154.]

IN a former paper we stated some of those facts which are rarely, if ever, sufficiently attended to, by our writers of English history, in reference to the *previous* disposition of the public mind and circumstances, when William Duke of Normandy undertook the conquest of England. Our intention was, to warn our countrymen by instance and example. In the present paper, we shall state the history connected with the battle which seated William on the throne; and being desirous of adding to the stock of knowledge which is common among us, we have consulted French historians *exclusively*. In whatever they differ from the narrations of English writers, it will be recollected that no responsibility attaches to us, since we do not adopt this representation of events as of superior authenticity; but we introduce it as a variety, and, so far, as a curiosity.

The first authority which we shall notice is, the famous TAPESTRY of BAYEUX, in the church of which city it has been preserved for many ages. The French writers would willingly attribute this performance to Matilda, the Queen of William the Conqueror; but *sober* antiquaries consider it as executed by a later Matilda. Nevertheless, it may claim an antiquity approaching to 700 years. It was discovered two or three years ago, by order of Buonaparté, and all France rung with the coincidence between what *was*, so many centuries ago, and what *was to be*, in a very short time. Hence this antiquity has acquired uncommon importance.

It commences with Edward the Confessor, then in a sickly habit of body, sending Harold, Earl of Kent, the most powerful of the English noblemen, on a mission to William Duke of Normandy. (Antiquaries notice that the scepter which Edward holds in his hand, terminates in a *fleur-de-lis*.) Harold proceeds with his attendants on horseback, to Bosham, where he was to embark. His hounds run before him, and he holds a hawk on his fist. At Bosham, previous to his voyage, he is shewn with one of his companions, performing his devotions in a church. The next scene represents the whole company at table; from which they appear to be called away in

haste. It should seem, that Harold, by his delay at table, partly lost his tide, as he is next seen wading, bare legged, through the shallow water, to reach a boat. However, he carries his dog and his bird. He embarks, on board of a large vessel, having only one mast: this, in another figure, reaches the shore *dismasted*, in which distressed condition, the consequence of a storm, he lands on the territories of Gui, Earl of Ponthieu, who made him and all his attendants prisoners, taking them to Beaurain. William informed of these events, demanded Harold from Gui, in such forcible terms, that he effectuated his liberation. The tapestry is thought to confirm the idea that William promised his daughter *Adela*, or *Agatha*, to Harold: at least, we find a young woman, whom a man, apparently a messenger, is taking out of an edifice with columns, which may be a nunnery. Over their heads is inscribed *unus Clericus et Aelfgyva*: "a priest, and Aelfgyva." This is not, indeed, express testimony, as it would have been, if, for instance, Harold had been represented in company with this young person, or if William had been giving him to her; yet, unless she has some reference to Harold, she is improperly introduced, as every other person represented in this work has a share in the history.

While Harold was in Normandy, war broke out between William and Conan, Earl of Bretagne, William who knew the valour and talents of Harold, invited him and his followers to assist in his expedition against the Earl. To this Harold willingly consented. They proceeded, therefore, to Mount St. Michel. In passing the river Couesnon, many of the Normans sunk in the moving sands, and some were extricated by the personal exertions of Harold, who was very tall and powerful. At length Dinant was attacked, and here the war terminated. In consequence of his bravery, William knighted Harold, and with his own hands buckled on his armour. Being returned to Bayeux, Harold took the oath of fidelity to the Duke, as the future successor of King Edward. It appears in this tapestry that Harold swore on two repositories of reliques, laying one hand on each: but others assure us, that he was sworn, professedly on the Gospels; but after he had taken his oath, and the bishop had removed the book, William lifted up the cloth which covered the reliquaries, and shewed him the relics which had been concealed by it: considering this sanction as more binding on the conscience of Harold, than that attendant on the Gospels. Having now accomplished the purposes of his mission, Harold returned to King Edward in England. There is a singular transposition in this tapestry, in reference to the death of Edward,

His funeral procession to the Abbey of St. Peter's Westminster, is placed *before his death*. Has the idea any support from history? Did Edward really die in the Abbey, or, might he command his obsequies to be performed while he was yet living? The servants of Edward, apparently, offer the crown to Harold: who is next represented seated on his throne, and on one side of him, stands Archbishop Stigand. The next scene represents a number of people gazing at a comet, or blazing star, and, no doubt, speculating on its eventful indications.

The following delineations represent the well-known events of the invasion; the building of ships in Normandy, the passage to Pevensey, the general refreshment, and even festivity of the Norman army, in contradiction to those accounts which attribute only decorum and solemnity to the Norman knights. William is seen in council with his uterine brothers, Eudes, Bishop of Bayeux, and Robert Comte of Mortain. A house also is seen to be purposely burnt: one should suppose either some town, or some nobleman's residence. The death of Lewin and Gurd, the brothers of Harold, are particularly noticed. The partial defeat of the Normans is also marked. The death of Harold is distinguished; he has no arrow sticking in his forehead, (to which accident English historians attribute his death) but appears to have fought on foot and to have met the fatal stroke from the sword of a horseman. The rest of this curious historical document, is injured, or wholly defaced, by time.

The reflections, to which this history leads, are by no means favourable to the character of Harold: as this authority is not a *book*, but *picture*, we conclude, that only well known, and prominent facts are selected to compose it. Harold appears to have been treated with confidence, and even with honour by William; and, that he was *sworn*, does not seem to be questionable. His reception of knighthood, with its consequent obligations, are explicit acknowledgements of the superiority of William.

On the death of Edward, Harold assumed the crown of England: which the tapestry represents two servants of Edward in the act of offering to him.

Harold, say the French writers, was the handsomest nobleman in England. He possessed fire, wit, and eloquence. He was lord of the richest province in England: he was commander of the English armies. And though not the direct heir to the crown, yet he was, by his mother, descended from Canute King of England and Denmark.

Harold, as we saw in a former paper, had been called away to the north, by the invasion of the Norwegians. Here he had triumphed; but, in the meanwhile, William, Duke

of Normandy, was taking measures for accomplishing his designs on the crown of England. He collected at St. Valleri a vast army composed of sundry nations. The Count of Ponthieu brought 500 chosen troops: Count Hugo, General of the Germans, brought 3,000: many other lords brought powerful bodies of partizans. In the Duke's army were 4,000 gentlemen: and 200 titled lords. The vessels in the port of St. Valleri, amounted to 1,100: the men at arms to 67,000: the whole assembly to 200,000. Three of the largest vessels carried each a strong fort of wood, to be erected and removed at pleasure. The embarkation was fixed for Sept. 25, but William had received no tidings from his Norwegian confederate: he only *hoped* that his descent had succeeded. Eight long days did William wait at St. Valleri for a favourable wind: at length, at day break, Oct. 6, the wished for breeze enabled him to set sail for England: it lasted the whole day, and the next morning he beheld the shore of this island, having lost only two small vessels in the passage. He landed his whole army in Pevensey bay, in Sussex, where was not even a garrison to oppose him. The inhabitants fled and gave intelligence of his approach, which was the first known in London.

William erected one of his wooden forts at Pevensey, then advanced to Hastings, where he placed a second, and the third he placed between these two.

Here he waited several days, without advancing into the country. He issued two manifestoes, addressed to the people; reminding them of the death of Alfred by Godwin, Harold's father; and insisting on his own right to the crown of England, in virtue of King Edward's will, and of his consanguinity to that Prince. He reproached Harold with his perjury, and assured the people that he came, not as their enemy, but as their King: that his heart was full of good wishes for their welfare; entreating them not to oblige him to use against them those arms which were intended only to punish usurpation and perjury. The Duke added many magnificent promises, observed strict discipline, and did his utmost to conciliate the minds of the English: but it is said, to no great purpose; as the country fled before him. Harold, in the meanwhile, was slowly leading his victorious troops to London, when he received intelligence of William's landing. Hastening to London before his army, he there found a monk of Fescamp, summoning him on the part of William to resign his new dignity. Harold abused the monk, and sent a herald to William to order him to quit his kingdom: if not, he might expect to be driven from it on Saturday, Oct. 14, (Harold's birth-day.) The army

of Harold increased daily; duty, patriotism, the love of glory, and the hope of recompence, influenced a great number of English; and the French writers say, that Harold, on reviewing it, found it 80,000 strong.

While his officers led on his troops toward Hastings, Harold returned to London, to take leave of the Queen his wife, and of his mother. It is said, that, alarmed at the number and valour of his enemies, they endeavoured to dissuade the King from fighting. William *Biorn*, his youngest brother, whom he had created Earl of York, united with them in opinion:—reminded him, that his army was fatigued with their late fighting, and with their long march; while the troops of his enemy had had several days repose and refreshment; that a battle was the only resource of their enemies to deliver themselves from the danger to which they had exposed themselves; that the King being master of the rest of the kingdom, which was not favourably disposed to his enemies, might accomplish their destruction without putting any thing to hazard: that he had only to prevent them from obtaining provisions, to entrench himself in such a manner as to command their position, and to leave the rest to the rigour of the approaching winter: in short, that he had nothing to hope for, if he should gain a battle, but, if he lost it, he hazarded his reputation, his throne, and his life.

The King, on the contrary, could not bear that his territories should continue exposed to the exactions of foreigners; he thought it was due to his own glory, and to the affection shewn him by his subjects, to hazard a battle which might deliver them from such pressing dangers. Heated by his late victory, he presumed that his troops felt the same ardour, as himself; he expected every thing from their valour and numbers, he knew that the enemy had six months stores of provisions, he would not allow him time to fortify himself, or to make any progress, in the country; he even wished not to trust the inconstancy of the English; and in short, he burned with impatience to drive the enemy from his dominions.

Unable to turn him from his purpose, his family endeavoured to divert him from his intention of hazarding himself in battle. His brother reminded him, that the preservation of his person was due to his family and to his people, that he should reserve himself for a case of extremity, that the Duke reproached him with having violated his oath, that it would be wise not to revive this idea in the minds of his soldiers; that he, the Earl of York, had contracted no engagements to William; and therefore, he entreated the King to intrust him with the command of the

army, and that he promised either to conquer, or not to survive his misfortune. Harold replied, bluntly, that he would share with his troops, both the danger and the glory; that his absence might tend to dishearten them, that he wished to set them the example of victory: and thus he resisted every effort. Unmoved by the entreaties of his young queen, whom he tenderly loved, or by the tears of his mother, from whom he tore himself, not without violence, at midnight he mounted his horse, and with his brother rejoined the army, which he accompanied to Hastings. He reconnoitred the enemy's position, in person, and, rather animated than dismayed by their number, he returned to his camp, which he fortified with palisades and ditches, and waited impatiently for the morrow's dawn, Oct. 14.

The Duke of Normandy was not without uneasiness. He saw the eventful moment approach, which was to decide his fortune and his life. He saw the strength of England combined against him, headed by a chief who had inspired his soldiers with confidence, and had so lately led them to victory. These considerations led him to dread an event contrary to his hopes: but, to retire was beyond his power; he had no medium; no choice, but victory or death. Agitated with these wavering thoughts, he rode towards the English camp, and demanded a conference with the King. Harold refused. The Duke, therefore, sent again the Monk of Fescamp, who proposed either to divide the kingdom with Harold, to whom he offered the northern parts in sovereignty: or to establish him in the whole kingdom, on condition that he should do homage to the Duke of Normandy, and marry the princess his daughter, having first divorced his present Queen *Edgiva*. Harold rejected every offer with disdain, and William returned to his camp, to give his last orders for the battle.

He divided his army into three bodies: the first, the right wing, comprised the Bretons, the natives of Anjou, of Perche, and of Mantes: Alain, prince of Bretagne, commanded: and his lieutenants were the counts of Breteuil and Montgomery. The Germans, the Poitevins, and the Gascons formed the second body or left wing under Count Hugo: the center was composed of Normans, under the command of the Duke himself, surrounded by an incredible number of nobility; the Norman archers occupied the advance of the three bodies.

The English camp was divided into two bodies, the King commanded one, attended by the earl of York, and all his nobility: the earls, Edwin and Morcar, commanded the second. The night was passed differently by the two armies. The soldiers of William, received absolution, and either laid down to

sleep, or continued in prayers. The English lighted great fires, and ate and drank during the night. At day break the bishop of Bayeux celebrated mass before the whole French camp, and the Duke received the Sacrament with great solemnity. Instantly the signal was given for battle on both sides, and the two chiefs mounted their horses.

The Duke, riding along his ranks, exhorted his troops to exert themselves. He reminded them of the justice of the cause they supported, of the perfidy of Harold, of the hatred which had long subsisted between the English and the Normans, of the bloody death of Alfred, and the contempt which Harold had manifested to every proposal. He recalled to their minds the great actions of their ancestors, who had made all Europe tremble, had vanquished and humbled France, had conquered Sicily, and even England itself, had repeatedly been the fruit of their victories. He closed, by entreating them to remember, that a throne depended on the event, and that their victory would lead them to the spoils of an opulent nation, which he wholly abandoned to them.

Harold reminded his forces, of the shame and misery of bondage, of the sufferings which they had experienced under the foreign Kings, who had subjugated England, that they had at length delivered themselves from it, that death was preferable to falling again into it. He entreated that they would recollect the bastard birth of their enemy, derived from a wretched harlot, all whose virtue was ambition. He added, that *that* army, levied in every part of Europe, could hardly understand its various languages: he reminded them of the victory they had so lately achieved, and adjured them by their love of glory to triumph a second time within so short a space. He called to their remembrance their duty to their families and to their King: that he had been raised by them to that dignity; that he now desired them to support their own choice, which certainly his conduct should justify, either by obtaining a glorious victory, or by an honourable death in defence of his country, his people, and his exalted station.

The Norman archers now discharged a volley of arrows on the English, who were surprised at this mode of attack. During the first moments of their surprise, the Normans came up to the palisades, and levelled a part of them. Harold soon restored order, and repulsed the enemy, of whom a great number fell in the attack of the fortifications of the camp, because, persevering in their endeavours to destroy them, the English with their bills slaughtered many; for they could not defend themselves, and pull down the palisades at the same instant. Where a considerable opening was made, the English, by order of their King, kept their ranks closed, without

advancing, and presenting their lances, afforded their enemies no advantage over them. At this moment the Duke ordered a second discharge of arrows, pointed up into the air: this novelty induced the English to look upwards and watch the course of these weapons. One of them fell on King Harold's face, a little below his eye, and wounded him severely; nevertheless, dissembling his pain, he stanchd the blood which flowed from the wound, and continued to act and command. His orders were so well executed, that the Normans were repulsed, their rear was thrown into disorder, and a partial flight ensued. It is affirmed, that at this instant, the Count of Boulogne advised William to think of retreating. But this prince not listening to him, took off his helmet, and shewing his face to those who were fleeing, cried out, "*Where are you running to? Here am I: follow me, and you'll conquer.*" [The tapestry confirms this report.] The bishop of Bayeux did the same; and this presence of mind, prevented the disorder from spreading. The Duke brought up fresh troops to the attack, and finding it impossible to force the English, he ordered his soldiers to give way insensibly while fighting, yet keeping their ranks. The English who had so lately obtained an advantage, hoping to secure a victory, vigorously pursued their opponents, who seemed to be taking to flight; the ground which was given to them drew them out of their camp, and in quitting that, they deprived themselves of the advantages of the place, and of their fortifications: what was worse, they lost their order and ranks. The Duke, extremely attentive to the least irregularity, continued his artifice till having led his opponents far enough, he suddenly ordered a fierce attack, and threw himself sword in hand, on his enemy, as an example. The English astonished, lost all their supposed advantages; most of them had quitted their standards, others were dispersed without order, and in attempting to regain their camp, the Normans entered with them; the palisades were thrown down, the whole of the Duke's army was brought into action in front, and every advantage taken of the confusion which had been spread by those English who had returned to the camp with so great precipitation.

King Harold, who had not foreseen this artifice of his enemy, laboured to restore order among his troops, and notwithstanding his wound, he manifested so great a tranquillity, and observed every movement with so much coolness, that the English army gradually resumed its ranks. However, it was now left to its own bravery: and valour alone was to be depended on, to decide the victory. The Duke of Normandy, incessantly exclaimed to his troops, that no ene-



trenchments *now* defended the enemy, and that they *now* could not escape from Norman valour. He himself set the example of bravery. The French cavalry at this time charged the English on the flank, and made an opening in the body under the command of Harold. This prince advancing to the front, by his extraordinary valour, prevented the consequences of this disorder, but at this time a crowd of Norman nobility, commanded by Montgomery, Mallet, and Toustain, great ensign-bearer of Normandy, penetrated into the same body by the opposite flank; the Duke followed them, and this was the most bloody period of the battle: none had any individual advantage, nor could any shifting arts be employed: the whole body was contracted into so confined a space, that there was no possibility of flight. The English exerted all their prowess to repulse the enemy: the enemy advanced to certain death in hope of breaking the English ranks; the English with their bills struck off many heads with one stroke; but no number of these strokes could be rapidly repeated, by reason of the weight of the weapon: and the French sword being lighter in many instances anticipated the blows. The battle raged three hours in this close manner, and on the same spot, the presence of the King and of the Duke animated the courage of their troops respectively to desperation. The Duke had three horses killed under him, and fought for a time on foot, amidst the crowd. Eight hours had been consumed in combat, when William, rendered furious, threw himself into the midst of the English, and was followed by his attendants; this made the English step back a little; and the Normans took such effectual advantage of this feeble opportunity, as to press even to the royal banner of England. The earl of York signalized his valour, in defending this ensign, as he had done during the battle; but being slain by a knight named Robert, his death discouraged his party; the English astonished at the loss of their leader, in spite of every effort of Harold, began to retire. Harold, exposing his person too much, received many wounds, and at length falling from the stroke of a sword, he was stifled by the heaps of slain, which fell upon him. The battle was now lost: the remainder of the engagement being mere massacre and carnage.

This history confirms our remark on the fatal error of Harold in having no *navy*, whereby he appears to have been absolutely destitute of the necessary intelligence: his exertions were restricted to the land: and the event of a single battle was final. Whereas, had he collected a fleet which could have fought William on the water, he *must* have done him so much damage as to have discon-

certed his measures, possibly, too, he might have deprived him of some of his chief officers. A fleet would have rendered William's situation, after he had landed, extremely hazardous, and would have given a decided weight to the arguments used to induce Harold to take more time: he might then safely have assigned the command of the first army to his brother, and have raised additional forces, as well as refreshed those which accompanied him. In spite of all the stores William had transported, his army must have sunk under famine, had a strong English fleet guarded the sea, and a strong English army guarded the land. Harold was more likely to replace losses, or to add reinforcements, than William was, had he taken more time: *but, depending on one species of force only, he lost the battle, his crown, and his life.*

We remark further, that the English did not derogate from their ancient reputation for courage; they fought, and fought valiantly; but they were led by that same courage to commit serious errors; they lost the advantages they possessed, through over-eagerness to secure them; they dreaded that such promising openings should remain unimproved, and they exposed themselves too much with design to improve them.

We believe that we hazard little in giving it as our opinion, that the same principles would influence our gallant countrymen on a like occasion; they would be *too brave*; they would be active when they should endure; forward when they should halt; they would relinquish advantages absolutely gained for others in prospect; and would do too little by doing too much. We cannot sufficiently press on the mind of the public force, that valour is not every thing: it is indispensable; but it must be tempered by discipline; and discipline is now of even greater importance than it was in the days of the Norman conquest. Impatience, which ruined Harold, will again ruin us, if it be not controuled by determinate endurance, and resolute perseverance even under pressing and uneasy provocations to the contrary. — The different state of the naval power of Great Britain, at present, from what it was anciently, is obvious to every mind.

On the whole we may say, that the points of similarity between the attempt of Bonaparte and that of William, are sufficiently striking. —

The army of William was immense—  
So is that of Bonaparte :—

It was composed of adventurers from every  
country in Europe—So is that of Bonaparte :—

It expected the plunder of an opulent nation—  
So does that of Bonaparte :—

The Crown of the Realm was involved in  
the attempt of William—So it is in that of  
Bonaparte :—

But, on the other hand,—

William had nothing to dread from the  
English navy—Bonaparte has every thing  
to dread :—

William was able to occasion a diversion in  
the north, by invaders from Norway and  
Denmark—Bonaparte is not *now* able to  
effect such a diversion :—

William had a *great* party in his favour,  
and considerable pretensions to the sovereignty,  
independent of his army—Bonaparte  
has none :—

William was able to assemble his army,  
and execute his plans unexpectedly—Bonaparte  
has long given notice of his intentions,  
and his motions are narrowly watched :—

In whatever aspect we contemplate the achievement  
of William, it is interesting to us, as Britons :  
but the effects which attended it, are perhaps  
more interesting still ; and these may with  
advantage be brought to the recollection of  
our countrymen.

LETTERS ON THE UKRAINE, BY A RUSSIAN  
GENTLEMAN.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1250.]

#### LETTER VI.

Little Russia and the Ukraine, including  
the governments of Tchernigow, Kiew, Novgorod  
Sieversky, Kharkow, and Ekaterinoslaw,  
contain a population of near four millions ;  
and are bounded on the west by Poland,  
and the plains or deserts of Otchakow ; on the  
north by the governments of Smolensk and  
Moghilew, or white Russia ; on the east,  
by the governments of Voroneje, and the  
habitations of the Don Cossaks ; and on the  
south by the sea of Azow and Taurida.

The principal rivers passing through the  
country, thus extending from 51° 24' lat. and  
49° 13' long to 48° 4' lat. and 53° 20' long,  
are the Desna, Dnieper, Psioł, Soula, Vor-  
skla, Seym, Oskol, Ouda, Donetz, Orel,  
Samara, Smiukha, Ingoul, Ingouletz, Trou-

betz, and some others, most of which run to  
a great extent, can be rendered navigable,  
and abound in all kinds of fresh water fish.  
The chief produce for exportation consists in  
grain, tobacco, fruits, tar, lime, tallow,  
hemp, flax, honey, wax, pot-ash, millet,  
hemp and linseed oils, linen, cloth, brandy,  
and charcoal. Wood is abundant, except in  
the southern parts, where the inhabitants use  
wild weeds, rushes, straw, and dried dung,  
for fuel.

The soil is level, in general ; for, though  
it has many high and extensive mountains, or  
perhaps, more properly hills, with a few ex-  
ceptions, they rise gently, and fall insensibly,  
requiring several miles to complete their  
ascent and descent, and forming delightful  
vallisies between them, which scarcely ever  
fail of being refreshed with springs of water,  
clear as chrystal, and covered with luxuriant  
grass. A summer traveller has but to choose  
in what valley to stop for the night, and he is  
sure of finding food for his horse, with a sup-  
ply of water. The stratum of the soil is  
chiefly rich black mould, produced by the  
accumulated vegetation which for many years  
has been thriving on its own decomposition.  
This mould is so pure, that gravel, a small  
stone or pebble, is quite a curiosity ; and it  
is so fitted by the hand of nature for cultiva-  
tion, that every obstruction which might re-  
quire the trouble of paring, burning, &c.  
being removed, the peasant can break up a  
fresh piece of land without any previous pre-  
paration, and obtain from it, by only a single  
operation of plough and harrow, more pro-  
duce than is necessary for his consumption.  
Clay, chalky and light sandy soils, are found  
in many parts, but the surface is, in general,  
smooth, and safe for land carriage. It makes  
better roads in its natural state than any con-  
trived by art and labour. A messenger in the  
Ukraine can travel almost twice as far, in  
one day, as in many other parts of Russia,  
even where the roads are paved. It is common  
with a traveller, for the purpose of shorten-  
ing his journey, to leave the main road,  
and, merely on the strength of his judgment,  
to drive his vehicle across a tract of land ex-  
hibiting no marks whatever to guide him ;  
and if he only be certain of not missing his  
place of destination, he apprehends no ob-  
struction from a bad road, or from the want  
of a road.

With such natural advantages, it is not sur-  
prising that the Ukrainians with so little la-  
bour should produce so much ; and that their  
herds, studs, and flocks, should be so exten-  
sive. The number of cattle they supply to  
St. Petersburg, Moskow, and foreign coun-  
tries ; of horses to the Russian armies, and  
private individuals ; and of sheep, which fur-  
nish the finest mutton in the Russian empire,  
is truly prodigious ; and, if necessary, might

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 154.

be increased ten-fold. I know a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Slaviansk, proprietor of 17,000 acres of land (one Russian acre makes about three English) situated on the Toretz, who raised yearly a stock of 400 cattle, excepting the bulls; 400 horses, not including the stallions; 5,000 sheep, and 500 rams; yet he is not considered by any means as a very rich man! It is evident, that to maintain, and to provide winter fodder for such a stock, must require a great many hands; and that, were it not for the indispensable regulation by which a tenant, or boor, cannot leave his master's estate, the price of labour probably would be greater than it is even in America.

I cannot help observing here, that this regulation is the bulwark and main strength of the Russian empire. Occupying an immense space of the globe, limited by no bounds which absolutely deny a passage, and abounding with deserts and forests, which might afford refuge and wild food to the idle, its prosperity, and, perhaps, its political existence would be destroyed, if the people were not held together by a bond which they cannot break. None would live in the same place, cultivating with constant labour the portion of land allotted to him, when he knew, that by going a little farther, he might obtain as much as would supply his wants, comparatively without any trouble. No one could be made to contribute his mite to the public good, when he could avoid it, by taking refuge in places secure against all search and vigilance. In short, none would work that could live without working. To prove this, I have only to state what must strike every observer, that in all the villages inhabited by boors, the proportion of industry and stock, is triple to what it is in places occupied chiefly by free peasants; the reason is evident, from the fact, that the latter, having less impulse, work less, and pass their time in sloth and drunkenness; so that, were it not for the difficulty of obtaining passports, of making long journeys without incurring suspicion, and other checks by which they are kept somewhat within the regulation of the boors, they would emigrate to where they could subsist with still less exertion, and, by degrees, disperse themselves beyond the power of government to collect them, and to exact from them what they owe to the state; or, if this were practicable, they would have little or nothing to give; and the reduction of their individual means would, collectively, be highly detrimental to the public revenue and welfare. Before the emancipation of the boors can be adopted with safety, it is absolutely necessary to substitute for the above regulation some other bond or tie, which may, with equal effect, hold the body of the empire together. This can only be done by extending commerce,

which, introducing one common sentiment, supported by individual interest, in proportion as it depends on the community, may, at length, form that desirable bond, which would be sufficient to supersede all other. Until such a bond, that is, *self-interest*, the unerring guide of the human heart, be established, to give freedom to the boors would be a measure fraught with danger; it would not only deprive the empire of its best portion of industry, but would establish gangs of vagabonds, thieves, robbers, and murderers, preying on its vitals, whom no law could controul, and against whose rapacity there would be no security. It is best, therefore, that they should be continued in their present state, and be relieved only according to the progress of commerce and civilization. Humanity has done every thing to ameliorate their condition, and make them content and happy without injuring the interests of the public. Their property is protected, their life secured, and their morals are independent. They enjoy all those rights and privileges which are essential to a subject; and their slavery, if such it must be called, consists merely in being obliged to live on the same spot, or rather, in not having the liberty of leaving it without their master's permission. In other words, far from being slaves, like the negroes, and, formerly the Polish boors, they are only tenants for life; and the individual inconvenience arising from this restriction, is trifling, when compared to the vast public benefit of which it is productive.

The climate of the Ukraine is one of the healthiest and, perhaps, the finest in the world. It has all the conveniences and pleasure of the Italian climate, without its evils. The seasons are so regularly divided, that the distinction between them is marked with reality, and certainty in point of time; whereas in some other countries, it is lost in confusion. The heat during the summer is intense, but not oppressive; and before any one of those dreadful calamities, which are incident to warm countries, can take place, the autumn steps in and prevents it; or, if any has taken place, suspends its ravages, till the winter destroys it. Winter is as severe as in the northern parts of Russia, and affords full as great a variety of pleasure; for this is the merriest season in Russia. From the rigours of the winter, the spring at length rescues the inhabitants, and by degrees, prepares them to endure the heat of the summer. Thus passing gradually, and with perfect regularity, from one season to another, a variety of delightful sensations and salutary effects is produced, scarcely to be experienced any where else in the same degree.

The salubrious influence of the climate is evident from the fertility of the soil. The arable lands, very often, bear two crops from

one sowing; for, if a field be cleared off, and left in fallow, as is generally the case, it will produce another crop the next year, which frequently proves nearly as good as the first. Pasture lands, especially on low meadows, are covered with natural grass so high in growth, that it will often conceal from sight a man on horseback. Cherries, strawberries, pears, apples, and various other fruits, grow wild in the greatest abundance; the inhabitants have only to repair to the fields and woods to gather them. The gardens contain a particular species of apple, of exquisite flavour, and a dark olive colour, imparting a seeming transparency to the fruit, whence it has received name of olive apple.

But the most delicious fruit which the Ukraine produces, is, the *water melon*, often growing in such abundance as to be food for hogs. Towards the towns of Slaviansk, Bashmut and Taganrogh, I have repeatedly seen and eaten of water melons, that weighed upwards of forty pounds each; and the greater the bulk the better the quality. The most remarkable circumstance relative to this fruit is, that it grows on bare sand of several inches in depth, and so hot that one can scarcely stand upon it, yet in this dry and scorching bed, it is matured to an amazing bulk; although the contents of it are nothing but a certain modification of water, which melts as soon as it is put into the mouth. Whence is this water imbibed? From the atmosphere, or from the immense depth of ground to which the imperceptibly attenuated roots of the water melon must be supposed to penetrate?

I am sorry that my want of knowledge in botany precludes me from exploring the *vegetable kingdom* in the Ukraine. By what I understand from medical gentlemen, it affords a great variety of salutiferous plants; and among the rest, one called *Dreck*, with small yellow flowers, which is used by the inhabitants as an *infallible antidote to the bite of a mad dog*. If, on trial, its efficacy should be justified to the extent stated, the man who should make the world acquainted with its use, would merit the blessings of the present age, and of all posterity.

Provisions of every sort are cheap, even in proportion to the quantity of money circulating in the country. The carcase of a sheep, except the skin, may frequently be purchased for 25 copecks (about eight pence); a quartern of wheat flour is sold for one rouble (two shillings and six pence), and a school boy is lodged and boarded, washing included, from eighteen to thirty roubles a year (from two guineas and half, to four). In consequence, a gentleman of 7000 roubles a year (about £650), beside a splendid establishment, and equipage, is enabled to maintain a band of singers, and an orchestra, the harmony of

which regales his ear while his eye is delighted with a variety of exquisite views on the table, provoking and gratifying his appetite, and again gratifying and provoking it.

Bogs, marshes, and swamps, except in a few low places, laid periodically under water, on account of their vicinity to some river or lake, are scarcely known. The uniform dryness of the land ameliorating the climate, or, perhaps, the climate operating in producing that uniform dryness, the inhabitants are not exposed to those dreadful diseases, which follow obstructed perspiration, and are so fatal in damp climates. Except spring agues and fevers, which, though violent for a time, are seldom dangerous, the people have nothing to fear; and to the best of my recollection I have not met with any of them afflicted with asthmas, consumptive coughs, and other incurable maladies, proceeding from the same source. A man or woman, in the prime of life, dying of consumption, occasioned by cold, would scarcely be believed in the Ukraine. I have frequently wondered at the infatuation and absurdity of Russian noblemen and other wealthy individuals, who, when invalids, seek the smothering atmosphere, the damp chilly air, and the ever changing climate of England, the poisonous filth of Lisbon, or of Paris, or the feverish and infected breezes of Italy, rather than the salubrious and eminently efficacious purity of the air in this nearer climate of their own country, the journey to which, and residence there, would not require a seventh part of the expense they incur in foreign lands.

Most of the inland trade is carried on by Great Russians; and the only branches of commerce, in which the Ukrainians engage, are the conveyance of salt and dried fish, and the distilling of gin. The first being performed by oxen proceeds very slowly; and, in general, it requires a whole summer to complete one journey. At the commencement of this journey, the Ukrainian so trading, known under the name of *Tchumak*, in order to prevent the breeding of vermin, provides himself with a shirt and trowsers well seasoned with tar, which he wears constantly, until his return home, when they are burned with great ceremony. The hero, after his body has been scowered and refreshed with a new shirt and clean pair of trowsers from the hands of his wife, comes forth in his best suit, to meet his friends, who welcome his arrival, to relate his adventures, distribute some trifling presents, and finish by making them, as well as himself and family, most insensibly drunk!

The Ukrainians were formerly busily employed in saltpetre works, but this was during their state of warfare, which having ceased, the works, though still extant in some parts, have been neglected, and the



traveller now and then meets only with their ruins or vestiges, called *midanes*.

I am not capable of describing, the highly picturesque beauty of the country. The sublime scenery of the Dnieper, its thundering cataracts inspiring the beholder with awe, the towering situation of Kiev, and the extensive view it commands, may give you, perhaps, some idea of that diversity and grandeur of prospect which distinguish a country abounding with rivers of such magnitude; whose streams now nourish the smiling fields delighting the eye with their luxuriant growth, now make their way through forests involved in eternal night, now bathe the rugged foot of a frowning mountain, and now rove in an awful wilderness, where a man appears all at once an isolated being, where nature loves to shew him his individual helplessness, and where the roving anxious eye is only relieved, occasionally, by a rising hill, by a *midane*, or by a *kurghan* (vide *Panorama*, vol. III. p. 1244) whose solitary *tuba* is the monument, and itself is the grave, of ancient warriors buried in one common sepulchre.

The river Donetz, which rises near Bielgorod and falls into the mouth of the Don, after running upwards of 600 wersts, begins and finishes its course amid the most romantic and majestic scenes that ever imagination conceived. On the right side, an uninterrupted chain of cliffs, rocks, and chalky mountains, seeming to labour under the heavy oak and lofty pine, that rear their heads above the rest of their fellow trees, strikes one with wonder and astonishment; while, on the left, the extensive plains, bounded by distant hills, interspersed with various trees, and expansive lakes, teeming with water-fowl, relieve the eye, and increasing the pleasure by contrast, convey softer and sweeter impressions to the mind.

The convent of *Soiatohorsk* (holy mountain), situated on this river, between the town of Tziom and Slaviansk, stands at the foot of one of the mountains forming the chain, the height of which may be conceived from the distance of the road leading to the convent, across, or rather down, the mountain; which road, though three wersts in length, and made with immense labour, is, nevertheless, so steep, that the traveller expects to be precipitated every instant to the bottom, and no one has courage to sit in his vehicle without a guide to lead the horse down; the wheels being fastened to the body in order to clog their motion.

About the middle of the mountain, at some distance from the convent, is a church hewn entirely out of the rock; and as it is inaccessible on the outside, except by steps purposely made, but very unsafe in wet weather, the monks had caverns cut out in the rock, which, after several windings, rising all the while imperceptibly, bring you at

length into the church. On entering these sepulchral passages, which for a length of time must be traversed with lights, the mind is overspread by a sacred kind of gloom, not to be described.—The inside of the church is spacious, and has several small windows in the side, or rather in the front, of the rock; and close to the church are several cells, hewn out and supplied with light in the same manner. The mountain being of a chalky substance is well adapted for such works, which resemble in every thing the catacombs of Kiev; indeed, tradition hints at a subterraneous passage, by which the caverns of Soiatohorsk communicate with those of Kiev, but this is rather too marvellous; though some may think the distance of 700 wersts but a trifle! The scenery around this convent is sublimely beautiful, and may be called the glory of the Donetz.

The top of the mountain, or rather mountains, to the distance of several miles is covered with an immense forest, during many years the shelter of banditti, whose caverns or places of refuge, chosen generally in precipices overgrown with trees, and so concealed from sight that one incautious step might cost the unwary pursuer his life, are still visible, and whose destruction caused an incalculable trouble and expense to the government.

To add to the impression, the famous line of the Ukraine (*Ukrainskaia lencia*) which commences on the Dnieper, and was intended as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, passes through this forest, and ends on the Donetz, not far below the convent of Soiatohorsk. The extent of this line is upwards of 268 wersts, and it has about 16 small fortresses erected upon it, which were formerly defended by the different regiments of the Ukraine. I am not certain by what Russian sovereign it was projected; but, from the magnitude of the undertaking, and the triumph over all the difficulties in the execution of it, I should refer it to Peter the Great.—Adieu, my dear friend! We shall soon meet at St. Petersburg. In less than two weeks I shall leave the delightful regions of the Ukraine.

#### PEALS OF BELLS.

Having, more than once, noticed the history of bells in churches, and several customs relating to them in former times, we now give a numerous list of *peals* (as they are called), expressing the places where the bells are hung, their number, and the weight of the *tenor* in each. The casting of bells is a very interesting process; we have witnessed it several times at Messrs. Mears's in Whitechapel; where the following sets of bells have been cast since August 1738.—Compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 412, 1077, 1233, and Vol. II. p. 143, 1249, 1251.

Bells cast		Bells cast		Bells cast	
Croydon, Surrey	8 22	Checkerton, Oxfordshire	6 12	Bubwith, do.	5 8
St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Mid.	14 30	Midhurst, Sussex	6 12	Lambethurst, Kent	5 13
Marle, Sussex	8 22	St. Johns, Maddier markt. Norw.	6 12	Nazing, Essex	5 10
Royston, Hertfordshire	6 12	Lewisham, Kent	8 16	Kildwick, Yorkshire	6 10
Pultingham, Surrey	5 9	St. Margaret, Lynn, Norfolk	8 30	Wroxham, Norfolk	5 9
Godalming, Surrey	6 25	St. Nicholas, Lynn, Norfolk	8 16	Chelmsford, Essex	8 22
Coldham, Suffolk	8 15	Albrighton, Salop	6 12	Gods ou, Surrey	5 8
Aschburton, Devonshire	6 12	Dichalling, Sussex	5 9	Thaxted, Essex	8 17
Claundon, Surrey	6 12	Twylford, Hants	6 12	Sandwich, Kent	8 17
Southampton, Hampshire	8 16	Sellen, Kent	6 10	Hornchurch, Essex	6 20
Hexham, Northumberland	8 21	Bodiam, Sussex	5 7	Uckfield, Sussex	6 12
Stonham Aspie, Suffolk	10 24	Ewell, Surrey	6 14	Cavendish, Suffolk	6 12
Harrietsham, Kent	8 15	Wigginhall, Norfolk	6 12	Throleigh, Kent	6 13
Stisted, Essex	8 10	Heiston, Cornwall	6 17	Linfade, Bucks	5 7
Longmeiford, Suffolk	8 16	Isleworth, Middlesex	8 18	Sowerby, Yorkshire	8 15
Keirindi, Cornwall	6 13	New Shoreham, Sussex	6 15	Odley, Yorkshire	8 15
St. Botolph, Aldgate, London	8 28	Long Cranford, Bucks	8 19	Etham, Kent	6 9
St. Pauls, Bedford	8 27	Malton, Yorkshire	8 13	Harting, Sussex	6 12
Peterfield, Hampshire	6 15	St. Johns, Manchester	8 20	Great Baddow, Essex	8 13
Bethnal green, Middlesex	8 14	Fletching, Sussex	5 8	Plymouth, Devonshire	8 22
Kenwee, Cornwall	8 13	North Shields, Northumberland	6 12	All Saints, Northampton	8 23
Olney, Yorkshire	6 17	Stone, Kent	6 13	Caddington, Bedfordshire	6 9
Rotherham, Surrey	8 16	Orsett, Essex	5 11	Momton, Suffolk	5 6
St. Agnes, Cornwall	6 7	Deddington, Oxfordshire	6 17	Hartfield, Sussex	6 12
Petersburg, Russia	7 17	Horbury, Yorkshire	6 10	Hanworth, Middlesex	3 7
Newport Pagnel, Bucks	8 22	St. Johns, Wakenfield, Yorkshire	8 23	Morton Corbet, Salop	5 8
Watford, Hertfordshire	8 22	Trinity Church, Guildford, Surrey	8 25	Buckingham Town	8 24
St. Phillips, Birmingham	10 29	Darton, Yorkshire	6 10	King's Norton, Worcestershire	8 17
Hellingly, Sussex	6 19	Bixhill, Sussex	6 12	Farro, Portugal	5 13
St. George's, Middlesex	8 29	Theatre Royal, Drury Lane	6 6	Angingning, Sussex	6 12
Blackingham, Buckinghamsh.	6 27	Barnsey, Yorkshire	8 14	St. John's, Southwark, London	10 19
Horsham, Sussex	8 24	Royal Exchange, London	8 20	Chart, Sutton, Kent	6 16
Parham Royal, Bucks	6 12	Seven Oakes, Kent	8 22	Cranbrook, Kent	8 23
Levington, Hampshire	6 8	Old Alresford, Hants	6 9	Streatham, Surrey	10 30
Wolverton, Cambridgeshire	6 7	Finchley, Middlesex	6 9	Breachampton, Dorsetshire	6 12
Liss, Hampshire	5 8	Hemsey, Yorkshire	8 12	Worcham, Dorsetshire	8 17
Wartling, Sussex	5 8	Rudgwick, Sussex	6 14	Hernhill, Kent	5 10
East Dereham, Norfolk	8 24	Westbourne, Sussex	6 11	Margate, Kent	6 23
Guldford, Surrey	6 16	Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight	8 20	Wragby, Yorkshire	6 10
Marlborough, Devonshire	6 12	Shifnal, Salop	8 19	Holmsfirth, do.	6 10
Berwick upon Tweed	8 21	Spratbrough, Yorkshire	6 8	Blackrod, Lancashire	6 12
Christ Church, Philadelphia	8 18	Saeburgh, Sussex	8 19	Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordsh.	8 26
Cardigan, South Wales	6 16	St. Peters, Nottingham	8 22	Cloyton, Suffolk	8 14
St. Petrox, Dartmouth, Devon.	8 19	Avington, Hants	6 11	Gateshead, Durham	8 14
St. Catharine Cree, London	6 12	Hertford, Herts	8 25	St. Andrews, Edinburgh	8 15
Wrotham, Kent	8 20	Pinner, Middlesex	8 19	Great Brick Hill, Bucks	6 14
St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middx.	8 20	St. Giles, Cripplegate, London	10 36	Westham, Sussex	6 8
Sundbur., Middlesex	6 12	Newtonabbot, Devon	6 8	Aspington, Devonshire	5 8
Claverdon Warwickshire	6 13	Fransden, Suffolk	6 16	Ash, Kent	8 22
Norwich, Kent	6 16	Cardington, Bedfordshire	6 20	St. Giles, Reading, Berks	6 15
St. Martins, Birmingham	12 26	Uppingham, Rutlandshire	8 16	West Crinestead, Sussex	6 8
Owsden, Suffolk	5 14	St. Sidwells, Exeter	8 24	Berrington, Salop	6 13
Andover, Hampshire	8 10	Aylesbury, Bucks	8 22	Bakewell, Derbyshire	6 12
Dent, Yorkshire	6 8	Bingley, Yorkshire	6 12	New York, America	8 25
Standrop, Durham	6 13	Waddington, Yorkshire	6 9	All Saints, Newcastle, upon Tyne	8 19
Halifax, Yorkshire	8 23	Knarsborough, Yorkshire	8 19	Leeds, Yorkshire	10 67
Toddington, Bedfordshire	8 22	Tunbridge, Kent	8 20	Ash, Surrey	5 8
Erattoufening	6 13	Bishophill, Yorkshire	6 12	St. Peters, Chalfont, Bucks	6 11
Leatherhead, Surrey	6 12	St. Mich. Coventry, Warwicksh.	10 31	Tipton, Staffordshire	6 8
Chipping, Lancashire	6 10	Aldington, Kent	6 14	St. Charles, Shrewsbury	12 24
Leominster, Sussex	6 10	Wye, Kent	8 23	Hayes, Middlesex	6 14
Addingham, Yorkshire	6 10	Islington, Middlesex	8 16	Sheffield, Yorkshire	10 41
Slowerbridge, Worcestershire	8 9	Gazley, Suffolk	5 10	Harlington, Middlesex	6 8
Skipton, Yorkshire	6 18	Hurst-per-pont, Sussex	6 9	Beecham, Berks	6 10
Storrington, Sussex	5 7	Kendall, Westmoreland	8 25	Sheldwich, Kent	6 13
Ewhurst, Sussex	5 10	Houden, Yorkshire	8 18	Ruslip, Middlesex	6 17
Bow, Middlesex	6 12	St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich	12 41	Dittsham, Devon	6 13
Pettiam, Kent	6 7	Rye, Sussex	8 20	Hythe, Kent	8 19
Chilham, Kent	6 18	Elm, Hampshire	6 12	Wivenhoe, Essex	6 8
Walton, Lancashire	6 13	Keswick, Cumberland	6 12	Borden, Kent	8 21
Keighley, Yorkshire	6 14	Workington, do.	6 12	Llantarnam, Monmouthshire	6 8
Debenham, Suffolk	8 20	Boughton, Kent	6 12	Newdigate, Surrey	6 8
Ball castle, Ireland	5 6	Compton, Berks	6 9	Kirkby, Moorside, Yorkshire	6 8
Great Chart, Kent	5 13	St. Mary, Shrewsbury	8 21	Shorne, Kent	6 10
Kingsbridge, Devon	6 13	Luton, Bedfordshire	8 20	Burnley, Lancashire	8 16
Ry on, Yorkshire	6 21	Aston near Birmingham	8 21	St. Stephen, Herts	6 10
St. Mary Le Bow, London	10 23	Dunstable, Bedfordshire	8 22	Boxley, Kent	6 10
Whitby, Yorkshire	6 18	Holy Trinity, Coventry	8 20	Frittenden, Kent	6 10
Levermore, Suffolk	5 5	Whilton, Northamptonshire	6 10	Batimore, America	6 14
Horthfield, Kent	5 9	Hillingdon, Middlesex	8 21	Carshalton, Surrey	6 13
Beccles, Suffolk	10 28	Hoze, Sussex	5 11	Dagenham, Essex	6 13
St. Peters, Colchester, Essex	8 21	Clerkenwell, London	8 22	Burton, Westmoreland	6 8
Elham, Kent	6 15	Rumsey, Hants	8 23	Bobbing, Kent	6 9
Feorith, Cumberland	8 19	Wilkes, Middlesex	6 9	Batonsbury, Somersetshire	6 21
Abington, Berks	6 13	Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire	6 24	Worlington, Suffolk	6 13
Charles Town, South Carolina	8 18	Cockermouth, Cumberland	6 12	Accrington, Lancashire	6 9
Sheeds, Durham	6 10	Lewisham, Kent	8 21	Aston Clinton, Bucks	6 13
Portsea, Hants	6 12	Walthamstow, Essex	8 20	St. Dunstan, Stepney	10 31
Ringwood, Hants	8 19	Lullington, Derbyshire	5 12	Fladbury, Worcestershire	6 13
Gaigsthorough, Lincolnshire	8 20	Snaith, Yorkshire	6 12	South Molton, Devonshire	8 24
Longwhittenham, Berks	6 9	Folkstone, Kent	8 22	Barley, Herts	5 8
York, Minister	10 28	Wakenfield, Yorkshire	8 24	Kiston, Holland, Lincolnshire	8 17
Rickmansworth, Herts	8 23				

We understand that another extensive foundry is carried on at Gloucester; and if we could be favoured with a similar list of the bells cast there, we should publish it with pleasure; being well convinced that in course of time such documents must be desirable.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN OF FORT ST. GEORGE, TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, ON THE STATE OF THE CHRISTIANS INHABITING THE KINGDOMS OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE.

*Public Department, Fort St. George, June 28, 1806.—To the Rev. Dr. Kerr, Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.*

Reverend Sir,—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council being desirous of availing himself of your vicinity to the Malabar Coast, to obtain every possible information in regard to the Establishment, &c. of the Christian Religion in that part of the Peninsula, I am directed by his Lordship in Council, to desire that so soon as the state of your health and the season will permit, you will proceed to the provinces on that coast; and you will forward to me, for the information of Government, such Accounts as you may be able to collect, of the First Introduction of Christianity into India,—of the Arrival of the different Sects who have been, or may be in existence,—of their General History, and of the Persecutions to which they may have been exposed,—of their Success in making Proselytes,—of their Church Establishment, and of the Source from which they are maintained; and all other circumstances connected with this important subject. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) G. G. Keble, Secretary to Government.

*To the Right Honourable Lord William C. Bentinck, Governor in Council, &c.*

My Lord.—When at Mysore, I was honoured by the receipt of Mr. Secretary Keble's Letter, dated the 28th of June last; and finding my general health much improved, I resolved to proceed to the Malabar coast in search of the information required by your Lordship in Council, regarding the Christians inhabiting that part of the peninsula:—an investigation which I have found as interesting as it is important, whether it regards humanity at large, or as it is connected, in a political view, with the British interests in this country.

To view the extensive field pointed out for my enquiries minutely, would require much more of my time than could be well spared from my other public avocations; and as I learned that the Reverend Dr. Buchanan was nominated by the government of Bengal, to travel over the same ground for purposes somewhat similar, I did not think it incumbent on me to take up more than a general view of the subject, and I directed my attention accordingly, not so much to details as to matters of comprehensive import.

The first object to which the orders of government refer is, to an account of the Introduction of Christianity into this Country.

There can be no doubt whatever, that the St. Thomé Christians settled on the Malabar coast at a very early period of the Christian church; from whence they, at one time, spread in various directions as far even as Mileapoor and St. Thomas's Mount:—but to derive authentic information as to the time of their arrival, is at present no easy task.

From the confusion arising from the imperfection of Hindoo chronology, from the desire which these Christians have to derive their origin from the earliest possible times (which may perhaps have introduced false traditions amongst them) and as all their authentic records are reported to have been destroyed during the persecutions of the church of Rome: from all these circumstances, whether we refer to the Hindoo accounts, to the St. Thomé Christians themselves, or to their persecutors, the Roman Catholics, we are not likely to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the exact time of their establishment in Malabar. Some circumstances, however, may be collected from *undoubted authority*, by which it may be inferred, that they have been for nearly fifteen centuries established in India; for we find, in Ecclesiastical History, that at the first council at Nicæ, in the year 325, a bishop from India was amongst the number composing that memorable synod; and, in the creeds and doctrines of the Christians of Malabar, internal evidence exists of their being a primitive church; for the supremacy of the Pope is denied, and the doctrine of Transubstantiation never has been held by them; and they regarded, and still regard, the worship of images as idolatrous, and the doctrine of Purgatory to be fabulous;—moreover, they never admitted as sacraments, extreme unction, marriage, or confirmation; all which facts may be substantiated on reference to the acts of the Synod established by Don Alexis de Meneses, Archbishop of Goa, at Udiampur, in the year 1599.

The history of this council will be found most ably detailed in a work printed in French, and entitled, "The History of Christianity in India," published at the Hague, in the year 1724, by La Croze, the celebrated Librarian to the King of Prussia.

The object of this work was to deduce, from authentic materials, the rise, progress, and establishment of Christianity in the east; and to hold up to disgrace, and to merited indignation, the bigotted, and unworthy conduct of the Roman Catholic Church, in the persecution set on foot by her emissaries, under her avowed sanction, against the primitive Christians, who were found settled on the coast of Malabar; and La Croze seems to

have discharged his duty to the public in a most faithful, interesting, and able manner.

When the Portuguese first arrived in this country, in the beginning of the 16th century, they found a Christian church using the Syrio-Chaldaic language, established in the neighbourhood of Cranganore; and, though it was published to the world many centuries before that period that such a church existed, yet we find their ignorance expressed in the wonder which it excited.

These Christians met the Portuguese as natural friends and allies, and rejoiced at their coming;—but the Portuguese were much disappointed at finding the St. Thomé Christians firmly fixed in the tenets of a primitive church; and soon adopted plans for drawing away from their pure faith this innocent, ingenuous, and respectable people. However, after using for nearly a century, all the customary arts and abominable persecutions of the church of Rome to no purpose, Don Alexis de Meneses, the Archbishop of Goa, appeared amongst them; and, by his commanding influence, his zeal, and his learning, and on the authority of what he called the Council of Udiamper, forced the Syrian Metropolitan, his priests, and people, into the Roman pale. The Archbishop, however, had not long quitted the scene of this triumph of bigotry, ere the people sighed for their old religion, and cherished it in private: but on the 22d of May, 1653, they held a congress at Alingatte, and great numbers, headed by their Metropolitan, revolted publicly from the Romish communion; nor has all the influence of the Roman Pontiff, and the Kings of Portugal, been able to draw them away again from their old faith.

Leaving the history of this interesting people, which is affectingly delineated in La Croze's book, I shall, in this Report, confine myself more particularly to the existing state of Christianity in Malabar: and, in order that your Lordship may have the subject clearly before you, I shall consider each sect of Christians by itself, under the head of, 1st, St. Thomé, or Jacobite Christians;—2dly, The Syrian Catholics, who have been forced from the Jacobite Church into the Romish pale; and, 3dly, The Latin Church.

*St. Thomé, or Jacobite Christians.*—These people, who still retain their ancient creed and usages, consider themselves as the descendants of the flock established by St. Thomas, who is generally esteemed the Apostle of the East. Their ancestors emigrated from Syria, and the Syrio-Chaldaic is the language in which their church service is still performed. They admit no images within their churches, but a figure of the Virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms; which is considered merely as an ornament, and not a subject for idolatrous worship. They are generally denominated by the country people, Nazari-

nee Mapilles. Nazaranee is obviously derived from Nazareth; but the origin of the word *Mapillah* is variously accounted for;—by some, it is ingeniously supposed to refer to the Virgin and Child, the only image admitted within their churches; as *Ma* implies *Mother*, in various languages, derived from the Sungserit; and *Pillah*, Child. Others again, construe the term to indicate the rank originally conferred on these Christians by the sovereign of Malabar. *Poolah* signifies a class, in a state synonymous with our sectaries. *Ma* or *Maha*, signifies *great* or *superior*. The term *Mapillah* is indiscriminately applied to Jews and Musselmans as to these Christians, distinguishing each by the prefix of the Jew, or Syrian, or Nazaranee, or Musselman.

It is certain that grants of honour and emolument were formerly possessed by these Christians, given to them by a King of Malabar, named Peremaul, engraven on copper, five of which engravings are still in existence; a *fac-simile* of which I have seen in the possession of the Resident of Travancore.

It has been long believed, that these Christians held the tenets of the Nestorian heresy, and that they were obliged to leave their own country in consequence of persecution: however, it appears that the creed which they now follow denies that heresy, and seems to coincide in several points with the creed of St. Athanasius, but without its damnatory clauses.

Baron Von Wrede has written a memoir on the subject of these Christians, which appeared in the 7th volume of the Asiatic Researches, and which has the merit of calling our attention to these people; though it is no better than a lame transcript of information, which may be fully and satisfactorily obtained in La Croze's book, from whence every material part of that memoir is obviously taken: indeed, wherever the Baron departs from his author, he becomes less interesting, or misleads his reader. That the Christians in Malabar were early taught the tenets of Nestorius, is proved by La Croze, on the direct authority of Cosmas, an Egyptian merchant (himself a Nestorian) who published his voyage to India in the year 547. It seems, however, not improbable that Christianity had been planted on these shores long before the time of Nestorius; and, I am inclined to regard the tradition of its having spread hither in the age of the Apostles, as very far from fabulous\*.

With respect to their religious tenets, writers may, and will, disagree: upon such sub-

\* Eusebius informs us, that there were Christians in India as early as the year 180, who had the Gospel of St. Mathew in Hebrew, which they declared was received from Saint Bartholomew.



jects human reason avails nothing. The disputes which on these points have agitated the world, are in general no better than the perverse offspring of verbal differences.

The following is a version of the present creed of these people, being a written communication from the Metropolitan to the Resident at Travancore :

In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, We, the Christians, believers in the religion of Jesus Christ, subject to the jurisdiction of Mar Ignatius, patriarch of Antioch, being loyal \* Jacobians, hold the following creed :—

We believe in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Three Persons in one God, neither confounding the persons, nor dividing the substance, One in Three, and Three in One.

The Father Generator,—the Son generated,—and the Holy Ghost proceeding.

None is before nor after other in majesty, honour, might, and power; co-equal, unity in trinity, and trinity in unity.

We do not believe with Arius and Eunoni-

\* Eastern Christians, who renounce the communion of the Greek church, and differ from it both in doctrine and worship, may be comprehended under two distinct classes. To the former belong the Monophysites, or Jacobites, so called from Jacob Albardai, who declare it as their opinion, that, in the Saviour of the world there is only one nature ; while the latter comprehends the followers of Nestorius, frequently called Chaldeans, from the country where they principally reside, and who suppose that there are two distinct persons or natures in the Son of God. The Monophysites are subdivided into two sects or parties, the one African, and the other Asiatic. At the head of the Asiatics is the patriarch of Antioch, who resides for the most part in the monastery of St. Ananias, which is situated near the city of Merdin, and sometimes at Merdin, his episcopal seat ; as also at Amida, Aleppo, and other Syrian cities. The government of this prelate is too extensive, and the churches over which he presides too numerous, to admit of his performing himself all the duties of his high office ; and, therefore, a part of the administration of the pontificate is given to a kind of colleague, who is called the Maphrian, or Primate of the East, and whose doctrines and discipline are said to be adopted by the eastern church beyond the Tigris. This primate used formerly to reside at Tauris, a city on the frontiers of Armenia ; but his present habitation is the monastery of St. Matthew, which is in the neighbourhood of Mousul, a city of Mesopotamia. It is further observable, that all the patriarchs of the Jacobites assume the denomination of Ignatius.—Mosheim, vol. 4, Section xi. page 257.

mus, that there are three different and separate substances.

We do not believe, as Sabellius believes, by confusion of substance.

We do not believe, as Macedonius said, that the Holy Ghost is less than the Father and Son.

We do not believe, as Mawnoy and Marcianus\* said, that the body of Christ was sent down from Heaven.

We do not believe, as Julianus† said, that Christ was only man.

We do not hold, as Nestorius, the doctrine of two natures, and two substances in the Messiah.

We do not believe, as the Chalcedonians said, that there are two natures in the Messiah.

But we believe, by the doctrine of the Trinity, that the Son is coequal with the Father, without beginning or end ; that, in the appointed time, through the disposition of the Father and Holy Ghost, without disjoining from the right side of the Father, he appeared on earth for the salvation of mankind,—that he was born of the Virgin Mary, through the means of the Holy Ghost, and was incarnate, God and Man. So that, in the union of the divine and human nature, there was one nature and one substance.—So we believe.

The service in their church is performed very nearly after the manner of the Church of England ; and, when the Metropolitan was told that it was hoped that one day an union might take place between the two churches, he seemed pleased at the suggestion.

The present Metropolitan, Mar Dionysius, is now old and infirm, but a very respectable character, and of the most venerable and prepossessing appearance. A person has been sent from Mousul, a city in Mesopotamia, to succeed to his station in the event of his decease ;—but this stranger, ignorant of the language of the country, with the character of being violent in his temper, and not averse, as it is supposed, to the views of the Romish church, it is to be hoped, will be prevented from ever taking charge of this precious remnant of a pure and valuable people.

The Metropolitan has several archdeacons and deacons under him, who act as Vicar-Generals. They have fifty-five churches ; and the number of their people, as given in to the Resident, is estimated at 23,000.

The residence of their Metropolitan is at Candanatte, twelve or fourteen miles inland from Cochin. In some of their churches, divine service is performed in the Syrian and Latin ritual alternately, by the priests of the Christians of St. Thomé, who have adhered

\* These, I suppose, might be Manes and Marcion.

† Perhaps Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus.

to their ancient rites, and those who have been united to the church of Rome\*. When the latter have celebrated mass, they carry away the images from the church before the others enter.

The character of these people is marked by a striking superiority over the Heathens in every moral excellence; and they are remarkable for their veracity and plain dealing. They are extremely attentive to their religious duties; and abide by the decision of their Priests and Metropolitan in all cases, whether in spiritual, or, as I heard, in temporal affairs. They are respected very highly by the Nairs, who do not consider themselves defiled by associating with them, though it is well known that the Nairs are the most particular of all the Hindoos in this respect; and the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin admit them to rank next to Nairs. Their numbers, it is conjectured, are under-rated in the statement given to the Resident, as it is generally supposed, that they may be estimated at 70 or 80,000. They are not persecuted; but they are not permitted to make converts, by the governments under which they reside; and it is supposed that many respectable Hindoos would be happy to join their sect, were it not for this circumstance: but at present they suffer, as far as I can learn, no other hardship.

If good men from Syria could be obtained, not as parish-priests, but to superintend and regulate their concerns, I conceive it would be a great blessing to these good people.

The direct protection of the British Government has been already extended to them; but as they do not reside within the British territories, I am somewhat doubtful how far it may be of use to them.

To unite them to the Church of England, would, in my opinion, be a most noble work; and it is most devoutly to be wished for, that those who have been driven into the Roman pale might be recalled to their ancient church: a measure which it would not, I imagine, be difficult to accomplish, as the Country Government would, it is supposed, second any efforts to that purpose.

Their occupations are various as those of other Christians; but they are chiefly cultivators and artisans; and some of them possess a comfortable, if not a splendid independence. Their clergy marry in the same manner as Protestants. Their residence is entirely inland.

*Syrian Roman Catholics.*—These people, as stated above, were constrained to join the Latin church, after a long struggle for the power of maintaining their purity and inde-

pendence; and still appear a people perfectly distinct from the Latin church, being allowed to chaunt and perform all the services of the church of Rome in the Syrio-Chaldaic language by a dispensation from the Pope. They live under the authority of the Metropolitan of Cranganore and the Bishop of Verapoli, and dress differently from other priests. They wear a white surplice, while the priests of the Latin communion wear black gowns, like the Capuchin friars of Madras. The Roman Catholic Syrians, it is thought, are much more numerous than the members of the original church. Their clergy are spread through the ancient churches, and, by retaining their language, and acting under the direction of the church of Rome, they leave no means unessayed to draw over their primitive brethren to the Latin communion. It appears to me, that they are allowed to use their original language, and to frequent the original church, entirely with this view; and, as far as I can learn, their numbers are gaining ground. There are said to be eighty six parishes of Roman Catholic Syrians subject to the dioceses of Cranganore and Verapoli. Their priests, to the number of four hundred, are styled Catanars, which is a Syrian appellation; their congregations are reported at 90,000 (old and young included) agreeably to the last returns transmitted to Rome.—There is an inferior order of priests, who are called Chiamas, in number about 120. The Hindoos have, as far as I can learn, a much greater respect for the Christians of the original church, than for the converts of the Latin communion; which may be accounted for by their not associating with the lower orders of people. Attached to each church is a convent, where the Catanars reside in community, there being three, four, or five to each church. The service is performed weekly, in rotation.—There is a seminary at the College of Verapoli for the education of the Syrio-Roman Catholics, and also one for the Latin church. The Syrio-Roman Catholics are chiefly engaged, as already mentioned, in drawing their ancient brethren within the Romish pale; but it appears that some of them have been employed formerly in extending the general object of conversion over the peninsula. I saw one of their churches at a village near Pillimbaddy, about thirty miles on the Madras side of Trichinopoly; and I heard of several others. They had at this village adopted the use of a sawmy coach, like that of the Heathens, with the Crucifix and the Virgin Mary in it, instead of the Hindoo sawmy.—Their church was much out of repair; and the ignorance of the few Christians remaining in charge of it is striking:—The letters I, N, R, I, over the figure of our Saviour on the cross, being absolutely inverted; nor did the priest who visits

\* This shews a spirit of toleration and Christian liberality, very different from the bigotry of the Romish church.

them ever notice the circumstance. They read prayers in Malabar, according to the ritual of the church of Rome. Their church appears to have been once respectable; but is now fallen into decay.

*Latin Roman Catholics.*—Within the provinces of Travancore and Cochin there are one archbishop and two bishops;—the archbishop of Cranganore, and the bishops of Cochin and Verapoli.

The two former have sees, the latter is titular. The archbishop of Cranganore and the bishop of Cochin are nominated by the queen of Portugal, after the following manner:—Three names are sent (when either of these sees become vacant) by the sovereign of Portugal to the Pope; and the Roman pontiff is bound to select the name that stands first, and to issue his brevet or patent accordingly.

They are subject in all spiritual concerns to the primate of Goa; who has also the power, during a vacancy, of sending from Goa a *locum tenens*, who is styled *Padre Governador*.—Both sees are at this moment filled by such.

The titular bishop, who resides at the college of Verapoli, is appointed directly by the Pope, and is subject to no jurisdiction but that of his Holiness, or the Propaganda at Rome.—This mission being more susceptible of controul and regulation than the others, has been countenanced by the Honourable Company, as the following copy of a Proclamation issued by the government of Bombay will shew.

*Proclamation.*—The Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable English East India Company having been pleased to order that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Churches under this government shall be withdrawn from the Archbishop of Goa, and restored to the Carmelite Bishop of the apostolic mission, the President in Council has accordingly resolved, that the said Restitution shall take place on the 1st of the ensuing month; from which time he hereby enjoins all the Catholic inhabitants in Bombay, as well as the several factories and settlements subordinate thereto, to pay due obedience in spiritual matters to the said bishop, on pain of incurring the severe displeasure of government. By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.—(Signed) WILLIAM PAGE, Secretary, Bombay Castle, 2d Aug. 1791.

The priests attached to the college of Verapoli are all Carmelites, united to the apostolic mission at Bombay, but not subject to it. The jurisdiction of each is not marked by distinct bounds; the parishes and churches being so intermingled that it is difficult to form a right notion of their extent. The bishop of Cochin, however, may be said to

have a controul over all the Romish churches situated on the sea coast, immediately (with few exceptions) from Cochin to Ramnad, and thence round the whole island of Ceylon: the churches are numerous; but as they are in general poor, and are obliged to be supplied with priests from Goa, it would appear that one vicar holds, upon an average, five or six churches. The number of Christians composing these churches must be great, as all and every of the fishermen are Roman Catholics.—The bishop of Cochin usually resides at Quilon.—There are very few European clergy (not above seven or eight) under the three jurisdictions, and none of them men of education; and it cannot be expected that the native priests, who have been educated at Goa, or at the seminary at Verapoli, should know beyond their *missals* and *rituals*.—The Latin communicants, in the diocese of Verapoli, are estimated at 35,000.—The Catechumen suffers no persecution on account of his religion, when once converted; but the country governments are excessively jealous upon this point, and do their utmost to discountenance any conversion.

The converts are from various casts, viz. Chegas or Teers,—Mackwas, and Pullers; and there can be no doubt but that many of higher casts would be baptized, if they did not dread the displeasure of their governments.

It is well known that the Roman religion was introduced by the Portuguese, at the commencement of the sixteenth century; the number converted in each year, upon an average, reached to nearly 300:—the number of course naturally diminishes. The morality of the converts is very loose; and they are generally inferior in this respect to the heathens of the country.

*General Observations.*—Reflecting on the whole subject, several suggestions present themselves to my mind: and I think I shall not be considered as deviating from the line of my profession, or the intention of your lordship, in calling for my report, by offering some opinions to government, which in a moral and political view, seem of the highest importance. It appears, from the foregoing statement, that pure Christianity is far, very far, from being a religion for which the highest cast of Hindoos have any disrespect: and that it is the abuse of the Christian name, under the form of the Romish religion, to which they are averse. We have, my Lord been sadly defective in what we owe to God and man since we have had a footing in that country, as well by departing most shamefully from our Christian profession ourselves as in withholding those sources of moral persecution from the natives, which true Christianity alone can establish;—and, at the same time, we have allowed the Romishists to steal

into our territories, to occupy the ground we have neglected to cultivate, and to bring an odium on our pure and honourable name as Christians. The evil would be less, were it not well known that many of the Romish priests, and their people, who have thus been allowed to grow numerous under our authority, are supposed to be far from well-affected to the government under which they reside: indeed, in many instances, the Roman clergy are the natural subjects of nations at enmity with ourselves, at the same time that they are eminently qualified by their influence in their profession, to do us the greatest mischief, by spreading disaffection throughout every part of the extended country. The Roman Catholic religion, my Lord, I believe I may say, without offence to truth or charity, has almost always been made a political engine in the hands of its governments; and we must be blinded indeed by our own confidence, if we do not calculate on its being so used in this great and rich country, where it has established a footing amongst an ignorant people: especially, when it is so well understood that our eastern possessions have been a subject of the greatest jealousy to all the rival nations of Europe. In my humble opinion, my Lord, the error has been in not having long ago, established free-schools\* throughout every part of this country, by which children of the natives might have learned our language and got acquainted with our morality.—Such an establishment would, ere this, have made the people at large full acquainted with the divine spring, from whence alone British virtue must be acknowledged to flow. This would have made them better acquainted with the principles by which we are governed: they would have learned to respect our laws, to honour our feelings, and to follow our max-

\* To give English morals to the natives in their purity, we must, I imagine, make them read English books. Translations have hitherto been very defective in the different country languages; besides, they must be extremely circumscribed in number. I do not think the natives will come to us freely but to learn English. This they consider as the key to fortune; and, on the coast, the most strict of the Bramins will have little hesitation, as far as I can learn, in permitting their children to attend a free-school for the purpose of learning it; for they despise us too much to suppose there is any danger of overturning the principles of Braminism. But their ill-founded, ridiculous principles must be shaken to the very foundation, by the communication of such liberal knowledge as a Christian can inculcate into the minds of youth, and fix there by means of English books; and all this, without making any alarming attack directly on the religion of the Hindoos.

ims: whereas, they appear to me, generally speaking, at this moment, as ignorant of their masters as on their first landing on these shores. I speak not of interfering with their religious prejudices, or endeavouring to convert the natives by an extraordinary effort on the part of the British government. Conversion, in my opinion, must be the consequence which would naturally flow from our attention to their moral instruction, and their more intimate acquaintance with the English character.

I do not mention this as an experiment, the result of which might be considered as problematical: the experiment has been already made, and the consequences have proved commensurate with the highest expectation which reasonable men could entertain. The Danish Mission, united with the Society for propagating the Gospel, has sent some good men into this country, with the laudable view of spreading true Christianity throughout our eastern possessions; and the names of Swartz, Gericke, and others, will ever be remembered by numbers of our Asiatic subjects, of every cast and description, with veneration and affection; and there are happily still living some amongst us of the same character.

It is true, that the object they had more particularly in view has, in some measure, failed: and few good converts, it is generally imagined, have been made; but let it be remembered also, that they have laboured under every possible disadvantage; they have scarcely enjoyed a mere toleration under our government, and received no kind of assistance whatsoever; that they were few in number, and perhaps I may say, without injustice, that they erred (as the best might err) in the means which they adopted: but that they have done much good by the purities of their lives, and by their zeal in spreading instruction. This will admit of no denial; and I doubt not that I may say, without danger of contradiction, that few and poor as these men have been, without authority or power to support them, a greater and more extended portion of heartfelt respect for the European character has been diffused by their means throughout this country, than by all the other Europeans put together. We have, in my humble opinion, my Lord, kept ourselves too far from the natives: we have despised their ignorance, without attempting to remove it,—and we have considered their timidity (the natural result of their being trampled upon by one race of conquerors after another) also as an object for our contempt; at the same time, that we have viewed the cunning of their character (which is ever the natural resource of ignorance and weakness) as the completion of all that is vile and deceitful.—Thus have we continued a system of neglect

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towards the interests of our native subjects, in points the most essential to their every happiness, throughout the whole of our governments in this country. Fain, my Lord, would I see a change in this particular; and I seize the opportunity which the present moment affords, to press the justice and policy of the measure on the attention of your Lordship's government.—Having the honour to remain, with the highest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful and obedient humble Servant, (Signed) R. H. KERR, Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.—*Madras, Nov. 3, 1806.*

## COLLECTANEA OF BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

## No. VII.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 165.]

It might bear a question, whether prose or verse (rhythm) were the earlier mode of recording events for the information of those who did not behold them;—contemporaries or posterity. That prose is the current language of mankind in all nations, admits of no doubt: but, that some languages do, with great facility, fall into modulation and cadence, is known to all who have considered their structure. Nevertheless, there seems to be something of superiority, of elevation, in a combined arrangement of syllables, and, though founded on nature, it is obviously the result of principle and contrivance.

Poetry is a pleasing art, perfectly well calculated for obtaining attention and popularity; equally calculated for improvement by refinement and study, and for appropriating a distinct class of professors, whose researches may advance it to perfection. With the profession of poet that of musician has usually been associated, because music and poetry are sister arts and intimately united; and in this state they have ever been appendages to the establishments of the great, and the patronage of the loyal and the noble have been their protection and support.

By the princes who governed in Britain, the reciters of songs were treated with honour; and under the appellation of BARDS they formed a very conspicuous distinction, or order of men, in the population. At the period when we first become acquainted with them, they had long ceased to be satisfied with the rude modulation of accident, or of caprice, and had not only cultivated their art with assiduity, but had reduced it to a system, of which some of the peculiarities were noticed in our last paper. The present sketch will exhibit a slight figure of the Bards themselves. A finished portrait will not be attempted; nothing beyond a few lines which mark the Bardic character.

The Bards were not only known, but they  
Vol. III. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1807.]

were highly esteemed in Germany, as well as in Britain. This we learn from Tacitus, who describes them as being the depositaries of the records of the nation. Their songs were not merely poetical compositions or inventions, they were founded on real events, were composed, usually, by such as had been partakers in those events, or witnesses of the exploits they commemorated. They were designed to instruct and amuse such guests as were admitted to the table of the chief, or to be transmitted to succeeding generations of men of song, who might honour the company they exhilarated by rehearsing the heroic deeds of their ancestors; thus indirectly reflecting a lustre of glory on those whom they addressed. The Bards roused the souls of their auditors to deeds of martial renown, they preceded the troops which marched to battle, they beheld the struggles of heroes in fight, and they shouted the song of triumph, or accompanied the funeral dirge with plaints and lamentations.

There were *three* ranks: the Bard; the Ovydd; and the Derwydd. The Bard; the Vates, or scientific Bard; and the Druid, or Priest Bard. Each of these orders wore an appropriate dress. That of the primary order, the Bard, was sky-blue, symbolizing light, truth, peace: the Ovates wore green, the liveries of the earth, which he was supposed to cultivate: the Druid wore white, denoting purity and holiness. The Bardic was the general order into which all disciples were initiated in the first instance. It may be considered as the national establishment of the Britons, endowed with peculiar privileges in the character of a profession and mode of life. The perpetuation of the system, its customs, and privileges, were among the duties of this order; with the superintendence and examination of the institutes of learning, whether civil or religious: and, in general, whatever concerned the interests, or might promote the welfare of the institution.

But in connection with the character of Bard, was that of Ovydd, Ovate, or Vates. These we may describe as a kind of *secular* Bards: who practised particular arts or sciences. This class included artists and mechanics of every description. Under this character and this alone, the Bards were permitted to hold *private* meetings: and if craftsmen of each profession assembled together at such meetings, they might easily adopt their own technical terms, and retain the secrets of their craft exclusively among themselves. In times of danger these meetings afforded opportunities to the Bards for mutual intercourse; and Mr. Owen, (to whom the public, with ourselves, is obliged, by means of Sir R. C. Hoare, for the most correct view of the Bardic orders) conjectures that the origin of Free Masonry may be referred to these secret assem-

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blies of the laborious division of Bards. He says, many of the terms, arrangements, and principles of Masonry are to be found in Bardism. So that Masonry is Bardism in disguise; being so involved in technical terms, that it requires great application, in those who are initiated, to see through the mysterious coverings. The Bards too have a secret like the Masons, by which they can know one another. The three letters, O. I. W. are with them the unutterable name of the Deity: they therefore make use of another term known only to themselves, just as the Jews, who always make use of *Adonai* [Lord] when the name of *Jehovah* occurs in Scripture. Each of the letters in the Bardic name is also a name of [by] itself. The *first* is the word when uttered, that [at the pronunciation of which] the world burst into existence; the *second* is the word the sound of which continues, by which all things remain in existence; the *third* is that by which the consummation of all things will be in happiness, or the state of renovated intellect, for ever approaching to the immediate presence of the deity." So far Mr. Owen.

It is impossible to peruse this account without recollecting that the ancient Egyptians had their *ⲟ. ⲓ. ⲛ.* A. U. N. (the O's of our public version) as appears from several passages in *Genesis*; that the ancient inhabitants of Canaan had the same name of the deity, which is preserved in innumerable instances in the appellations of places, towns, and temples, mentioned in the historical books of Holy Scripture: and that the triple divinity of India, *Vishnu, Siva, Brahma*, is expressed in this order in the mystical word A. U. M. which coalesces into the sound O'M: a word which never escapes the lips of the pious Hindoo, who meditates on it in silence. These are, in fact, personifications of the three offices of the Deity, *creation, preservation, and destruction*, or rather *renovation*, as an advance towards perfection.

As to the apparent difference between the letters O. I. W. and A. U. N.—it is certain, that "the great *Huon*, was the name of the Supreme Being," as Mr. Owen informs us: and *Huon*, is sufficiently near to either A. U. N. or A. U. M. or O'N.

The third order of Bards was that of the Druids. If a Bard assumed the character of a Druid, he had to perform the functions of the priesthood; and as there was to every community a Druid, i. e. a priest, who possessed great influence, this class could not be otherwise than favourite among the Bards. We may, then, consider the Druids as the clergy of the ancient Britons. That this class being called to perform public rites, and the most conspicuous offices, should be most noticed by strangers, is not wonderful: and hence the whole order has been called Druid-

ical. But, in fact, though every Druid was a Bard, yet every Bard was not a Druid. It is probable, that there were ranks of different dignity among the Druids; at least, among the Gauls we find an Arch Druid, with so much power attached to his office, as enabled him to oppose the Romans not unsuccessfully during five hundred years.

The Bards never bore arms: they engaged in no party disputes, they had therefore no enemies: they were sacred, as heralds, even amid contending armies; they assuaged the fury of battle: they restrained the arm of slaughter: they were the representatives of the Deity, and were bound to exhibit his beneficent perfections.

The Bards held, that God created this world, as well as innumerable others, for the progression of intelligences through all modes of being, approximating eternally towards himself. They held, concerning this earth, that it was originally covered with water, which gradually subsiding, land animals appeared, but of the lowest and least perfect species; and thus corresponding in organization with the then capacity of the soul. New orders in the scales of being were successively produced after these—and at last man, the most perfect receptacle of the soul upon earth. For in this state the soul had so augmented its faculties as to be capable of judging between good and evil; consequently, it was in a state of liberty and choice." Now, this is precisely the order of events in the Mosaic system of creation. The progress is from inferior to superior, as a late writer has demonstrated, till, at length, man crowns the whole, and appears "in the image of God."

The Bards held further, that the soul, by choosing evil, became degraded to brutal life, or inferiority: by choosing good, it was at death promoted to a superior state of life, which it might still further improve, rising higher and higher in the scale of intelligence, and happiness to all eternity. Thus it appears, that hope and fear were those great principles of the human mind to which the Bards addressed their system. They hoped that mankind would gradually improve, as time advanced, till having arrived at that perfection of which human nature is capable, the design of this terrestrial world should be answered, and fire should be commissioned to prepare it for the reception of a superior order and state of existence.

This is little other than the Indian system of worlds of different degrees of excellence. Whether the Bards, as the Bramins, restricted the number of probationary worlds to *fourteen* does not appear, but we may see a sufficient number of points of similitude, to induce us at least to state it as a query, whether the Bards of Britain were not in many things close resemblances to the Bramins of India?

The Bards believed the existence of one Supreme Being, ineffable, immaterial: that the human soul was a lapsed intelligence: that enjoyment of knowledge was happiness, and privation of knowledge was misery. We have seen that the Bards transmitted the principles of their profession by means of triads and aphorisms; but they had no mythological fables, those fruitful sources of abominable idolatries, and monstrous malpractices! Neither had they, *originally*, any hieroglyphics, or emblems of the attributes of the Supreme Being: although such eventually became occasions of error and wandering to the multitude. Misapprehensions concerning the nature of God, led to an infinity of other superstitions. At length state policy became interwoven with the *dicta* of religion; the Bards assumed authority; their sentence of excommunication, pronounced in the circle of their solemn assembly, was clothed with all the terrors of modern outlawry. Nor did their barbarity stop here: their doctrine of sacrifices led them to immolate, in their great yearly assemblies, those victims of the human kind, which included captives among the guilty; and shewed to what awful degrees of insensibility the human heart can abase itself, when misled by superstition, and depraved by the violence of its malignant passions.

The Bards held solemn meetings at the new and full moon: at the solstices and equinoxes, i. e. every three months, were the principal meetings of the year: for the promulgation of their maxims, and general business of the order. But every three years great national assemblies were held, in which the sanction of the whole community was given to what was then submitted to general opinion, and thought worthy of adoption.

These conventions were held within those *cathedrals* of which we still have specimens; such as Stonehenge, Avebury, Silbury, &c., the remains of which structures excite our wonder. There was also a general assembly of the Bards held occasionally, called an Eisteddfod. Mr. Pennant informs us, that in 15. Henry VIII., an Eisteddfod was held at Caerwys in Flintshire, in which the ancient laws respecting the Bards were confirmed. In 1568, Queen Elizabeth issued her royal commission for holding an Eisteddfod, at the same place; on which occasion several Bards received their degrees. This is the last royal commission that has been granted, and it is still in possession of the Mostyn family, together with the silver harp, which is the prize for which many a contention has called out the abilities of genius and skill. During time immemorial, it has been in the gift of this family, to bestow on the most meritorious

of the musical faculty. This badge of honour is about five or six inches long, and has nine strings. Mr. Pennant has published a representation of it.—*Travels*, Vol. I. p. 1163.

It is likely that Christianity would greatly vary the principles of Bardism; certainly it would expel its most barbarous and offensive rites. The system, it is said, is still maintained as to its general principles, in Glamorganshire; while it has decayed in other parts of Wales. So much at least, may be inferred from a celebrated Eisteddfod held at Carmarthen, about 1450, against which the Synod of Glamorgan Bards protested, as totally contrary to the ancient institutions. It will easily be supposed, that the present meetings of Bards and minstrels bear but little resemblance to the splendour of the ancient solemnities. Such as it is, however, it may plead a greater antiquity in its favour than most other observances that can be compared with it, and though it preserves nothing of the power, yet it is entitled to respect, as having preserved something of the remembrance of the ancient Bardic institutions.

Mr. Owen entirely clears the character of King Edward I. in respect to the cruelty alledged against him as to his extermination of the Welsh Bards: in fact, after the time of Edward to that of Elizabeth the productions of the Bards were uncommonly numerous: neither does any surviving Bard lament such a massacre, or even allude to it: a circumstance decisive as to the fallacy of the report. Possibly the king might threaten the Bards, if they did not obey him: but he never put his threats in execution.

#### CUPID'S TELEGRAPH.

At a very considerable provincial town we learn that a new system of *signals* has been introduced, which are rendered subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligations of parties: for example, if a gentleman *wants* a wife, he wears a ring or a diamond on the first finger of the left hand;—if he is *engaged*, he wears it on the second finger;—if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth, if he *never intends* to be married. When a lady is *not engaged* she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if *engaged*, on the second finger: if *married*, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends to *die a maiden*. When a gentleman presents a *flower*, a *fan*, or a *trinket* to a lady with the *left hand*, it is on his part an overture of regard;—if she receive it by the *left hand*, it is an acceptance of his esteem, but if by the *right hand* it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and, through the medium of "Cupid's Telegraph," kindred hearts communicate reciprocal information.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF THE ABBÉ  
EDGEWORTH.

[Abstracted from the *Funeral Oration, delivered by M. l'Abbé de Bouvens, July 29, in the French Chapel, King Street, Portman Square, before the French Princes.*]

We have repeatedly called our readers' attention to the fate of the most illustrious victims of the French revolution; nor do we think that the frequent introduction of that subject needs any apology; we live in times when the dreadful consequences of irreligion and rebellion cannot be too frequently or too forcibly portrayed; when triumphant crime drops her mask, her deformity may deter the inconsiderate, who might otherwise have been seduced by hypocritical blandishments. —Among these accumulated horrors, instances of virtue, now and then, refresh the mind; and reconcile a man of humanity to mankind; he feels that the "gentle dew from Heaven, still droppeth on the place beneath," and hails the chosen vessels which religiously gather and preserve the celestial manna. Such was the religious, the loyal, the undaunted confessor, to the murdered Louis XVI.\*

The Abbé Edgeworth was descended from a respectable family, in Middlesex, which, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, had settled in Ireland. At the Reformation, Mr. E.'s ancestors had embraced the protestant faith, of which his father was a minister; but having adopted the tenets of the Church of Rome, and brought over his wife to his opinion, they left this country for France. Mr. E. received his education in the College of the Jesuits of Thoulouse. He early manifested a strong disposition for the priesthood, in which his parents were far from thwarting him, and he was accordingly ordained when he attained the requisite age.

Church preferments were not the object of Mr. E.'s ambition, and after his ordination he retired to one of those seminaries formerly numerous in Paris, where young priests were trained with great strictness in the exercise of their holy functions. He chose the Seminary of Foreign Missions; however, from unknown circumstances, he never was employed in the arduous and meritorious duty of carrying Christian faith into distant climes, and the French capital became the scene of his labours. Many were the victims he snatched from perdition, in that seat of immorality and irreligion, by his persevering zeal, blended

with Christian meekness; yet, such was his unassuming modesty, that he alone seemed unconscious of the good he effected. The Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, acquainted with his merits, offered him a titular bishoprick, which he refused, in conformity to the opinion of his director, who thought his zeal more usefully employed in Paris.

The fame of his good works was thus gradually spreading, in spite of his efforts to conceal them, till at last it reached the court. The virtuous sister of the unfortunate Louis XVI., Madame Elizabeth, selected him for her spiritual director; she also recommended him to her royal brother, as a proper person to assist him in those dreadful moments which were to close his sufferings. This determination of the King, was communicated to Abbé Edgeworth by M. de Malesherbes; and it was on that circumstance that he wrote to a friend in England, the letter we have reported in a preceding number.†

The account of his first interview with the unhappy monarch, we shall give in his own words.

"Till this moment," says he, "I had succeeded pretty well in concealing the various emotions which agitated my soul. But at the sight of that Prince, formerly so great, and now so unfortunate, I could no longer retain any command over myself. My tears trickled down, in spite of my efforts, and I fell at his feet, unable to give utterance to any thing but my grief. This affected him much more than the decree which had just been read to him: at first, his tears flowed with mine: soon however reassuming his wonted courage;" "Forgive," said he, "forgive, Sir, this moment of weakness, if however it can be so called. For a great while past, I have been living among my enemies; and I am by habit, in a manner, familiarized with them. But the sight of a faithful subject affects my heart, quite differently: my eyes are no longer accustomed to such a scene, and it moves me in spite of myself." Saying this he took me up kindly, and brought me into his closet, to converse more at liberty. There he made me sit by him, saying: "Now, then, Sir, is the grand affair which must engage my whole attention, for what are all others compared to that one?"

We mentioned, in a former number, the circumstance of the King's desire to have mass celebrated; he also wished to receive the sacrament; and when Abbé Edgeworth repaired to the council to solicit this last privilege, the ruffians told him, *your proposition may be a snare: under pretence of giving the sacrament to the King, you might poison him!* This hellish insinuation did not deter the courageous confessor. "You

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1002

† Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1003.



"have searched me," says he, "you know that I do not carry poison; if any should be found to-morrow, it must have come from you, since every thing I want must pass through your hands." The monsters were appalled by that dignified firmness, and the last boon was granted.

After receiving the sacrament, the soul of the religious King seemed to soar above human miseries, as if already admitted into the abode of the blessed. "*O my God!*" he exclaimed, "*how happy I am, to have preserved my religious principles! By them, death itself shall be rendered sweet: yes, there exists, above, an incorruptible Judge, who will do me that justice, which men deny me here below.*" For one instant, only, did this religious fortitude fail the unfortunate monarch. He had taken the last farewell of his family: their anguish had wrung his soul, and once more revived the most excruciating feelings; his heart sunk within him: the Abbé Edgeworth received him in his arms; the example of our Divine Redeemer was the only consolation he could administer; it was successful; the King recovered himself; he had paid the last tribute to human nature. "*I shall,*" said he, "*drink the cup to the dregs. O! my God, let thy will be done.*" He then threw a last mournful glance on the dungeon which contained his family, and following the ministers of death, he ascended the cart with the Abbé.

After the last indignity which was offered to the King on the scaffold, that of tying his hands, just as the fatal instrument was falling, the Abbé Edgeworth was heard to exclaim, with prophetic inspiration, "*Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven!*" That instant he was covered with the blood of the martyred monarch.

The Abbé Edgeworth was unable to give any account of the manner in which he left the scaffold; the armed battalions, and the ferocious multitude, spontaneously made way for him, and he reached the house of M. Malesherbes, one of the king's defenders, in a state of stupefaction which almost deprived him of the use of his senses. At the sad recital of the king's last moments, M. Malesherbes exclaimed: "*It is true, then, that religion alone can give sufficient fortitude to bear with dignity such terrible trials!*"\* An affecting avowal,

\* We believe, that in this circumstance, M. Malesherbes only repeated the words addressed to him by his royal master, on their first interview in the Temple. We know from the last surviving defender of Louis XVI., that the religious monarch, adverting to his own forlorn situation, and to the philosophical opinions of his old minister, told him, *Believe me, my dear Malesherbes, Religion alone can give sufficient strength to bear such trials!* [Edit. Panorama.]

this, in the mouth of a worthy man, who had been himself seduced by philosophical sophistry, and had been in the course of his otherwise virtuous life, a latitudinarian in religion.

The danger which threatened both the Abbé Edgeworth and M. de Malesherbes, soon forced the former to seek another asylum. For three years he wandered in that desolated country, sheltered under the hospitable roofs of the faithful, and at the imminent peril of his life administering the comforts of religion to wretches groaning under the fury of anarchy, and bereft of every other consolation. "A moment of calm gives him an opportunity of leaving that polluted land, he ventures on the ocean in an open boat; but he soon meets with an English man of war, the commander takes him on board, and proud of restoring so much worth to his country, alters his course, and brings him to England, that last asylum of religion, honour, loyalty, and true liberty."

"The Abbé Edgeworth remained, however, but a short time with his friends here; his task is not complete so long as one of the illustrious house of Bourbon wants either assistance, or consolation. He first repaired to Edinburgh, where MONSIEUR, the king's brother, then resided; soon after, on the pressing invitation of Louis XVIII., then at Blankenburg, he again crosses the seas, to impart to that monarch the last intentions, and the last sentiments, of his loyal brother."

Near that Prince the Abbé Edgeworth finished his earthly career; he was the confident of his most secret thoughts, and by his Christian exhortations often smoothed the brow of decayed majesty. He there beheld the union of Louis XVI's only daughter with her cousin, the Duke of Angoulême, eldest son of Monsieur, and thus saw fulfilled the last intentions of the monarch which he had followed to the scaffold. His death was occasioned by the incessant exertions of his boundless charity. To satisfy his infuriate ambition, Bonaparte had carried war to the extremities of Europe; a number of French prisoners, compelled to follow his standard, were brought into Mittau where Louis XVIII. resided: most of them were sick or wounded; they received from their legitimate sovereign and his faithful servants, those attentions to which they would have been entitled had they suffered in his cause; the Queen, the Duchess of Angoulême, and the ladies about them, were constantly employed in preparing lint, and medicaments for their use. The priests, and the bishops, attended them in prison, administering corporal relief, with the comforts of a religion which promises forgiveness to repentance. The Abbé Edgeworth as might be naturally expected was foremost in those deeds of Christian charity. But soon an epidemic

cal disorder broke out among those victims of ambition; many of his fellow-labourers had already caught the infection, but neither the imminent danger, nor the solicitations of the king, and of his family, could induce the Abbé Edgeworth to abandon what he considered as his duty; he was at last seized with the distemper, and a sickness of three days terminated his virtuous career, May 22, 1807, aged 62. The consternation of the Royal Family of France can more easily be felt than described. The Duke of Angoulême followed his remains on foot; his Duchess assisted at the mournful ceremony; and the following epitaph was engraved on his tomb, composed by Louis XVIII.—with whose literary abilities we have been personally acquainted, both in the French and learned languages. It is a tribute equally honourable to living gratitude and departed worth.

D. O. M.

Hic Jacet

REVERENDISSIMUS VIR

BENJAMINUS ESSEX EDGEWORTH DE  
FIRMONT,

SANCTÆ DEI ECCLESIAE SACERDOS,  
Vicarius Generalis Ecclesiæ Parisiensis, etc.

Qui

Redemptoris nostri vestigia tenens  
oculus caeco,  
pes claudo,  
pater pauperum,  
mercenarium consolator  
fuit.

LUDOVICUM XVI.

ab impiis rebellibusque subditis  
morti deditum  
ad ultimum certamen  
roboravit,  
strenuoque martyri celos apertos  
ostendit.

E manibus regicidarum  
mirâ Dei protectione  
ereptus,

LUDOVICO XVIII

eum ad se vocanti  
ultrò accurrens,  
ei per decem annos,  
regiæ ejus familiæ,  
necnon et fidelibus sodalibus,  
exemplar virtutum,  
levamen malorum,  
sepe præbuit.

Per multas et varias regiones  
temporum calamitate  
actus,

illi quem solum colebat  
semper similis,  
pertransiit benefaciendo.

Plenus tandem bonis operibus  
obiit

die 22â Maii mensis,  
Anno Domini 1807,  
ætatis verò suæ 62.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

#### THEORY OF CURRENTS.

To such of our readers as recollect with any degree of interest, Bernardin Henri de St. Pierre's Theory of the Tides, published some years ago, in his *Etudes de la Nature*, it may afford some gratification to peruse the following article, which we have taken from the Madras Gazette.

When Lord William Bentinck sailed in April, 1803, for Madras, he was requested by Rear-Admiral Bentinck to inclose such a paper as the one underwritten, in a bottle well corked and sealed, and occasionally to commit one of them to the sea (with the latitude, longitude, and date, specified at the time of doing so); so that being thus left to the guidance of the currents, their ultimate determination might be more particularly ascertained, and St. Pierre's theory (that the fusion of the ice at the Poles is the primary cause of all currents), might be subjected to positive experiments.

The length of time which has elapsed since the paper was committed to the ocean, makes it impossible to draw any conclusion as to the rate at which the current or currents it was moved by were impelled, for it is possible the bottle might have visited the South Pole, and been returned from thence again to the Northward, after a season or two passed in the Southern Hemisphere, and that in its passage North, it fell into that part of the current which runs towards the West-Indies. For it has decidedly passed through the Straits of Bahama, along the shores of Newfoundland, and so, in February, 1806, been landed on the western coast of Ireland.

I shall only further mention, that during the last voyage I made to the West-Indies, in 1798, I threw, in the month of January of that year, at various times, while crossing the Bay of Biscay, as many as half a dozen bottles into the sea, but as yet I have not heard of any of the notes they contained. I could wish the captains of all vessels going from or coming to Europe, would take the trifling trouble of putting such a note as the underwritten into a bottle with the date, latitude, and longitude, at the time specified, and sealing it well, throw it into the sea. If they will desire the person picking them up to forward the contents of the bottle to Rear-Admiral Bentinck, Terrington, near Lynn, Norfolk, he will with pleasure pay any charges such a measure may occasion.

The following letter and paper were received by Rear-Admiral Bentinck, on the 28th March, 1806:

"Broad Haven, Ballina, Ireland, March 1, 1806.

"Sir, I have this day received the inclosed, which I forward to your address, in compliance with the request of the writer (Lord William Bentinck), having, as you will perceive, made a memorandum at the bottom, where, and when it was found.

I am Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,  
W. Bentinck, Esq. "JOHN DAWSON."

(Copy of the Paper inclosed.)

"Earl Howe, 750 tons, in the service of the English East-India Company, Robert Burrows, commander.

"Tuesday, May 10, 1803.—Lat. 35. 33. N. long. 14. 51. W. from Greenwich.

"Whoever finds this paper, is requested to send it to the following direction, and to mark the latitude and longitude in which it is found.

"To William Bentinck, Esq. Gloucester Street, London.

"The object of this request arises from a desire to ascertain the truth or error of a new Theory on the Tides and Currents of the Ocean.

"WILLIAM BENTINCK,

"Passenger going to Madras."

The same statement follows in the French and German languages, and at the bottom of the Paper is the following note, in the handwriting of Mr. Dawson, Broad Haven, near Ballina.

"Found the 28th February, 1806, on the West coast of Ireland, between the Black Rock and Erris Head, or Urris Head, in a bottle."

#### THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH LACES.

Lace, which is better calculated for ornament than use, forms one of the most profitable and considerable branches of French industry and commerce. The finest, the dearest, the most beautiful, and most fashionable laces are made from flaxen thread; laces are made of gold and silver for decorations, and household furniture, &c., those made for the latter purpose are coarse, and made with little care, having no other merit than that of the matter of which they are composed. The *blond* lace, as to its fabric, resembles the thread laces, but it differs as to its materials, which are white silk; but this silk being of a very inferior kind, and not equal to the beautiful thread used in manufacturing the other laces, will not permit the blond to be bleached, a process on which depends its chief beauty. Hence the blond lace is not only infinitely less durable, but is also of less value than the ordinary laces. The name of *lace*

is also given to every work resembling lace, made from black silk, or thread. Lace properly so called, is essentially distinguished from *point*, (to which it bears a resemblance), by being worked upon a cushion, with *bobbins*, whereas, the *point* is invariably made with the needle, such as the French or Alençon point, the Venetian, and the Brussels point. Nevertheless, similarity of appearance has caused the denominations to be confounded; thus, many people speak, and, some authors write, concerning Alençon lace, and English point; but, this is an error. This light and trivial but pleasing ornament is doubtless of high antiquity. It is not improbable that those who practised the art of embroidery, could also make laces; for the origin of the latter seems to be blended with that of the former; and the lace made with needles, i. e. *point*, must surely have preceded that made with bobbins. The use of needles originated with the formation of garments, for ornamenting which they were afterwards used, and hence embroidery took its rise. In the infancy of the fabric, divers figures were made by crossing, recrossing, and knotting the thread. Thus, those works in point which were originally only imitations of white embroidery, have since become imitations of bone lace; with this difference, that the open worked point excels bone lace in delicacy of appearance. To convey some idea of the economical part of the produce of this branch of industry, we shall make a few observations on the laces of Brussels, Mechlin, Valenciennes, Dieppe, and Puy. The prices of the laces, and the degrees of fineness in their thread are not the only differences among them; the nature of the ground, the manner in which they are worked, the stitches, and the patterns, establish other distinctions, which are expressed by fixed denominations. Independent of the middling, the common, the loose and the close which are found among all kinds, some are distinguished by the appellations of net, loop, *grande fleur* and *petite fleur*; and some derive their titles from the places in which they are made, as, Brussels, Mechlin, and Valenciennes. The best, and most esteemed, laces made from thread, which are super-eminent in regard to fineness, neatness, variety, and beauty of design, are the Brussels laces. No piece of these laces is made wholly by one person, as bobbin laces are; but one workwoman forms the ground, a second the flowers, and, so on, with every part of the piece. In each manufactory, a superintendant assort the various threads to be used, and allots the work according to the peculiar talents of each person employed. The design is the first object of his attention: this he continually varies, and does not permit two pieces of lace to be made of a similar pattern.

for any consideration whatever: he marks the flowers which he desires to be executed upon the ground of the lace by means of pins; he chooses and adapts the grounds, so as to raise the flowers to the best advantage. The net ground is simple in its texture, and presents a clear, smooth and firm surface; it is more frequently used than the loop, which consists of four threads joined together by small round eyes. The Mechlin sealy ground, with or without eyes, and all other stitches varied in *infinitum*, are employed in the Brussels manufacture, with exquisite taste, and art; more or less perfectly, according to the genius and experience of the superintendent, on whom the sole direction of the work rests. An apparent excellence in lace is not to be depended on; for example, a clear ground has a pleasing appearance, but it is not durable, and its flowers will separate in washing. The flowers of Brussels laces are all twisted with a sort of edging, or fine cord.

The Mechlin laces are the most beautiful, after those of Brussels, and are rather more durable than the latter: they are made with bobbins; but here, as at Brussels, various grounds are used according to the taste of the designer. The particular character of these laces arises from the flowers being twisted with a sort of flat thread, whence they have obtained the appellation of *Mechlin brodé* (i. e. streaked). The Valenciennes laces are made with bobbins. They are less rich and showy but more solid than the Mechlin laces; and this advantage alone renders them dearer than the latter. Their extreme fineness, joined to that equality of texture which distinguishes them, forms an appropriate species of beauty; to which we may add their whiteness, in which they excel all others. *Fausse Valenciennes* or mock Valenciennes lace, is a species of the real, but inferior in quality, being less close, the design less carefully chosen, and the flowers not strongly marked. The thread used in these is brought from Flanders, Hainault, and Cambresis; and is for the most part prepared in the towns where the laces are made. The thread is doubled, sometimes in a dry, and sometimes in a damp state; this is done previous to its being bleached, after which it is picked, and prepared for sale. The skeins are of no fixed length or thickness, but are sold by weight. The prices vary from £1. 1s. to £28 per lb. The thread used in the manufacture of laces is not strong enough for the fabric of cambric, or lawn. An ordinary workwoman usually takes ten months to make a pair of real Valenciennes ruffles; the prices of these ruffles are, generally, from £5. to £14. sterling, per pair, according to the merit of the work: and therefore the ability of the workwoman can alone be a fit criterion whereby to judge of the probable profit. But the materials form

the least part of the value of the article, for the thread used in making the finest pair of ruffles, seldom amounts to more than 5s. or 6s. Every lace merchant of Valenciennes has his own patterns, which he does not communicate to any person. The patterns are done upon green parchment which is prepared at Lisle, and are frequently varied, but, should any pattern become popular it is continued till the demand ceases. The Valenciennes manufactures employ about 3,600 persons, their annual produce amounts to about £16,600 or £16,700. The value of the raw materials amounts to about one thirtieth part of the sum. The lace improperly called *English point*, is made with bobbins, and (as far as regards the patterns) is an imitation of Brussels lace, but the edging of the flowers is not lasting, and the flowers themselves quickly separate from the ground. The cause of this lace being named *English* is, that the English nation when it first turned its attention to the fabric of lace, purchased large lots of Brussels lace, which were sold throughout Europe as its own manufacture. Several other kinds of bobbin laces are made in France and Flanders, besides those mentioned. The name of *bone* lace is derived from the lace so called being made with *bone* bobbins. The Dieppe manufactures daily advance in merit. The grounds of the Dieppe lace, instead of being close are more like a net, and consequently lighter than the others. Many are prejudiced against these laces, asserting that they spread in washing, but this is only when they are badly made. The designs are usually well executed, and with some taste. Their prices vary from 7 3d. or 8d. to 8s. 6d. per yard, some is as high as 16s. per yard.—Head dresses for ladies cost from £1. 11s. 6d. to £6. 6s. The Dieppe merchants buy their thread at St. Amand. Coarse laces consume thread to a proportionably larger amount than fine; a yard of lace at 1s. 3d. employs thread to the value of 3d.; whereas one at 7s. does not require more than 9d. or 10d. worth of thread. An ordinary workwoman earns about 4d. or 5d. per diem; the best 9d. 10d. and even 1s. There are many laces made from the same thread, and of the same pattern, yet their prices vary, on account of a difference in the neatness of the stitches, or in the bleaching. The lace merchants are not manufacturers at Dieppe; they sell the raw materials to the workwomen, and purchase of them the laces. These manufacturers employ nearly 4,000 women and girls; in fact, lace-making at Dieppe, is the sole occupation of the wives and daughters of the fishermen. A village called St. Nicolas d'Allement, distant 2 leagues from Dieppe, possesses a small branch of the lace manufacture, which was established there at the time of the bombardment of Dieppe by the English (1694) when



several of the lace-makers fled thither. The value of the laces annually sold to the Dieppe merchants is about £16,500, many of these laces are sold to the pedlars of Auvergne and Lorraine, who vend them in the different departments. Puy is famous for lace manufactures of a coarser kind, quantities of which were formerly sold in France, Italy, and divers parts of Europe; but the greatest sale was to the merchants of Cadiz, who sent these laces to Mexico and Peru, where the women ornamented their stays and other parts of their apparel so profusely therewith, that the consumption became prodigious. The English used also to give large orders for laces which they smuggled to the isthmus of Panama. The Dutch too carried off a vast deal; *viâ* Cadiz, where they bartered for them their linen cloth. Several Dutch, Lyonesse, and Cadiz houses made ample fortunes in this line. At present, the trade of Puy in respect to laces daily decreases. Some of the finer sorts of lace have found their way into Mexico and Peru, where they are preferred to the former. The lace, however, now made in Puy, is finer than heretofore, and better wrought. The thread is brought from Haarlem, *viâ* Lyons. Blond lace is the most considerable of the Puy manufactures; it was introduced into this town about 40 or 50 years ago. The silks of China were brought hither through L'Orient, and, in time of peace, from London *viâ* Lyons. The silk used in the making of black laces is dyed and prepared at Lyons, where it is called *Grenadine*; that for the fabric of the coarser kinds of lace is dyed at Nismes. The makers of black lace earn from 6 to 10 pence *per diem*, the thread lace makers about 4 or 5 pence. The prices are for thread lace from about 2d. to 2s. 6d. per yard: for blond lace from 3d. to 4s. 2d. per yard. The pieces run about 12 yards in length. The manufactures of Puy and its environs, employ about 20,000 persons; this number is not so great in summer as in winter. The produce of the manufactures is annually about 2,000,000 francs or £75,000 sterling.

N. B. The number of persons employed in this manufacture has varied considerably since the Revolution, in which *all* the manufactures of France have suffered greatly.

The lace manufactory in England occupies a considerable number of persons, mostly women and girls: the principal seat of it is in Buckinghamshire. Of late years lace has been manufactured in the loom under a patent, and brought to great excellence if not perfection. The quantity worn by our ladies is very great. Patent lace is improved by a mixture of real lace, for borders, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EASTERN COAST OF THE ADRIATIC: NOW WHOLLY UNDER FRENCH DOMINION.

Cattaro is an invaluable position in a political view, for strength of situation, natural productions, convenience and secrecy, together with the disposition of the inhabitants and their abilities; yet has this important post been ceded *silently* by Russia to France, which has thereby gained an effectual and solid establishment on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The history of Cattaro and of what that fortress is capable, has been narrated with attention, and illustrated by plates from the highest authority, in the first volume of the Panorama, p. 97. As the French have now the whole of this coast in their power, which certainly they will endeavour to use to their advantage, and therefore it may become the scene of interesting events, we hope the following notices of those other ports and islands which they have seized will be acceptable to our readers. We shall first introduce

*An Account of Ragusa, abstracted from Ragusan Writers.*

Ragusa rose in the year 630, from the ruins of *Epidaurus*, a Spartan, and afterwards a Roman, colony. At that epoch, the Slavo-Croats succeeded in wresting Dalmatia from the dominion of the Abari, destroyed *Epidaurus* and a number of Roman colonies in the neighbourhood of Cattaro. The unfortunate remnants of the inhabitants took shelter amidst rocks covered with forests on the sea shore: They there enlarged and fortified a village called *Dubrownik* in the Selavonian language, *Rausium* by the Byzantine historians, and Ragusa by the moderns. This new town contained all the remains of Roman civilisation in that province.

The infant settlement had long and fierce contests to maintain against the neighbouring tribes of Croats, and Servians, their most bitter enemies; among them were the *Sachunii* and the *Trebunii*, the ancestors of the modern Montenegrins, who have invariably manifested their hereditary hatred against the Ragusians.

The strength of its position enabled Ragusa to withstand their irregular attacks, and by her superiority in the arts of civilisation, she even made these barbarians subservient to her aggrandisement. But her savage neighbours were not the only enemies she had to encounter. Venice soon became jealous of her commerce, and in the thirteenth century compelled her to acknowledge Venetian su-

periority and to receive a Venetian governor. The Ragusans, however, shook off the yoke in 1358, and placed themselves under the distant protection of the kings of Hungary. The fears they soon after entertained of the rising power of the Ottomans induced them to transfer their allegiance to the Sublime Porte under whose protection they rose to wealth and power.

In the 16th century, the power of Ragusa was at its height; she had an army of 6000 men, and about four hundred sail of merchant ships; her manufactures of cloth and silk were in full activity, and in great demand: the produce of her silver mines afforded her also a considerable profit, by being coined in *viscelins*, which were received as currency in Turkey. She enjoyed, besides, almost the whole coasting trade of that great empire.

Ragusa, blinded by her prosperity, unfortunately took a part in the wars between France and Spain as an ally of the latter power: between the years 1584 and 1654 she lost upwards of 178 vessels, many of them of large burthen, and of great value; the annihilation of her marine was followed by the ruin of the city, which was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1667.

The war which raged in Europe during the eighteenth century, afforded the Ragusans an opportunity of retrieving their affairs: in 1700 they had only about twenty small coasting vessels, but in 1779 they had 162 vessels, mostly armed, and carrying from 10 to 40 guns. But the war which soon after broke out between the Russians and the Turks, proved fatal to Ragusa. Count Orloff appeared before the city with a considerable fleet. He vainly employed promises and threats, to induce the Ragusans to admit him into their ports, and to join the insurrection of the Greek provinces. Notwithstanding contagion of example and the disparity of forces Ragusa remained faithful to the Porte; her harbour was bombarded, and her commerce annihilated; the late events in Dalmatia have, it is to be feared, completed the ruin of that industrious commonwealth.

The territory of Ragusa is composed of a narrow strip of coast bordering on Turkish Dalmatia; its length is about 45 miles, and its breadth from three to nine; of the Peninsula of Sabioncello, whose extent is nearly the same; of the isle of Malada, and of several smaller islands, too insignificant to be named. The population is calculated at about 60,000 souls, 10,000 of whom dwell in Ragusa. This we think under-rated, like the revenue of the state, valued only at £40,000; but the statistics of that country have always been kept a profound secret, from motives of political jealousy.

The four principal ports are, those of Ragusa, Gravoso, Stagno, and Malada. The steep and rocky hills produce but little corn;

yet persevering industry has clothed them with vineyards and gardens: the whole of the country is studded with villas, pleasantly situated in groves of laurel, orange and lemon trees, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gravosa, and in the island of Malada. In this island is a large lake, communicating with the sea, and overhung by forests of oaks and firs; the branches of these trees, hanging down into the waters of the lake, are soon loaded with oysters and mussels; the inhabitants have taken the hint from this extraordinary circumstance, and they use no other method to catch the shell fish which abounds in this lake.

The government of Ragusa was a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, not unlike that of Venice, but more favorable to the liberties of the lower classes; it afforded encouragement to commerce and literature, and Ragusa boasts of more justly famed writers, than could be possibly expected from such a feeble population. Among them we reckon Boscovich, one of the greatest geometers of Europe; Anselme Banduri, author of the *Imperium Orientale*; Zamagna, who translated the *Odyssey* into Latin verse; and Raimond Canich, who translated in like manner, the *Iliad*, and the *Idylls* of Theocritus. The writers now living are Appendini, who published, in 1803, *Notices on the History and Literature of Ragusa*, in two quarto volumes, which we have consulted for this article; and the poet Ferrich, who published in 1794, fables taken from Illyrian proverbs, which are said to be highly interesting.

The Italian has been the prevailing language in Ragusa since the middle of the eighteenth century; the Illyrian dialect of the Sclavonian was before in general use, and is still retained by many.

#### *Description of the late Republic of the Seven Islands.*

The celebrated islands which had been formed into a republic under the name of the "Seven Islands;" and had enjoyed the patronage of Russia, which power had procured their acknowledgement as a state by other powers, are, 1. *Corfou* and its dependencies, Paxos and Anti-Paxos, 2. *St. Maur* and *Ithaca*, 3. *Cephalonia*, 4. *Zante*, 5. The two little islands of *Strivoli*, 6. The three little islands of *Sapienza*, 7. *Cerigo*.

These islands formerly belonged to the republic of Venice; but were ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio. They were retaken by the Russians and Turks in 1794, and subsequently formed into a republic under Russian protection.

*Corfou*, the principal, is about 40 leagues in circumference; has 50,000 inhabitants, a city of the same name, well fortified, and an

excellent port. This island yields wine, oil, lemons, and great quantities of salt.

*St. Maur*, on the coast of Livadia, was separated from the continent by human labour. It was formerly famous for the *Leap of Leucadia*, and the tomb of Artemisia. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, almonds, and oranges. The city has a good port, high walls, and 6,000 inhabitants.

*Ithaca*, which was formerly a part of the kingdom of Ulysses, is no more than a rock, the inhabitants, to the number of 5000, are poor, and employ themselves in fishing: they also cultivate a few olives.

*Cephalonia* may be in extent about 47 square leagues. It has about 60,000 inhabitants, is fertile in wines (muscats), currants (black), cotton, oranges and pomegranates of extraordinary magnitude. The climate is very sultry: winter is unknown.

*Zante* is about 35 miles in length, by 18 in width. The inhabitants are reckoned at from 55 to 60,000: almost all Greeks, or Roman Catholics. It is equally agreeable, and equally fertile as *Cephalonia*. Its chief riches arises from its wines, oils, figs, oranges, and lemons. Bitumen springs, which produce abundantly, are also found in it.

The two islands of *Strivoli*, anciently called the *Strophads*, are two rocks, inhabited by Greek monks, whose convent has the appearance of a fortress.

The three islands of *Sapienza*, anciently denominated *Insule Sphagiae*, are inhabited by a few fishermen only.

*Cerigo*, formerly Cythera, famous for the worship of Venus, is now a mere mass of rocks and flints, instead of abounding in roses and myrtles, as described by the poets of antiquity; and by modern poets also. It contains mines, olive trees, partridges, silk-worms, and a few inhabitants. The principal city has a port, which is defended by an old castle.

It appears that on the 8th and 9th of August the French commissaries and a Russian colonel had an official meeting at Corfou. In presence of the senate, the Russian officer read dispatches from the Emperor Alexander, announcing his renunciation of any further protection of the Seven Islands, *à diritti suoi*, and of their rights, to the Emperor of the French, and directing all to conform to this notice. The commissaries immediately accepted and registered this act of renunciation, 3000 French troops took possession of the gates of the city, and the Russians embarked to quit it. The city and forts of *Cattaro*, *Castel Nuovo*, &c. were delivered over to the French about the same time.

#### HINTS ON THE CHARACTER OF BISCAY, AND ITS INHABITANTS.

[Abstracted from *Appercus sur la Biscaye*, &c. by M. Louis de Marcillac.]

Spain is not less insulated from Europe by her customs and manners, than by nature. Most of the provinces of the Spanish monarchy have characteristic forms of government. In Biscay each town and village constitutes a small republic, distinct from others and subject to its own laws. Great activity reigns throughout the country, and industry is constantly enlivened by commerce. *Gurpuscoa*, one of the subdivisions of Biscay, abounds with iron mines; the metal is the most malleable known, and was highly prized by the Romans.

The inhabitants of this happy province do not conduct strangers to the venerable ruins of cities, but they shew them with pride the tree of *Guernica*, which has been witness to the public spirit of the Biscayans. At its foot lies a stone, whereon the kings of Castile were accustomed to sit to receive homage from those simple republicans; and to swear to maintain their glorious privileges. Queen Isabella was the last sovereign who performed that ceremony. The Biscayans, worthy imitators of the virtues of their ancestors, the Cantabrians, are reckoned among the bravest people in the world. When the *Angelus* bell rings in the towns, and in the country, every person uncovers his head, stops and prays. A vessel never sails without the captain's turning towards the nearest steeple, and addressing fervent prayers to its patron saint.

The Asturias, the cradle of the Spanish monarchy, offer a spectacle not less curious than Biscay. The mountains are rugged and picturesque; the noise of torrents dashing from rock to rock stuns the ear; and the only passes are narrow paths that wind up to the highest crags. The population is poor, but warlike. "In Egypt," says Rollin, "the whole nation was esteemed noble." It is the same with the Biscayans, Asturians, and Galicians; all are acknowledged noble in the public acts. The itch unfortunately is a distinctive trait in the Asturias, and becomes a subject of vanity.

M. Marcillac visited Ferrol, and describes Corunna and the town of St. Jacques de Compostella. To the patron saint of this town pilgrimages have been undertaken from all parts of Europe, during eight centuries. From Corunna the traveller is led to suppose that he is entering the Deserts of Arabia: all signs of industry disappear; it is necessary to carry provisions, and to eat them, in the patriarchal style, under the shade of some venerable tree. On approaching Madrid the villages

are more frequent, and better built; the inns are on a better establishment, and more cleanly; and travellers are charmed with the comforts of hospitality. The pride, of which these people are accused, says M. de M. is only an exaggerated greatness, a noble species of self-love, attached to the remembrance of the glory of their ancient monarchs, who included the whole world in their political arrangements. The heroic attachment of those intrepid Castilians, who fixed on the head of Philip V. a crown which the powers of Europe leagued to bestow on the Arch-duke Charles, is not yet forgotten.

PRESENT STATE OF THE ARTS OF ACCOMMODATION, &c. IN FRANCE, AS INFERRED FROM THE LIST OF PATENTS TAKEN OUT IN THAT COUNTRY: WITH NOTICES OF THE MOST REMARKABLE.

It is not because we are of opinion that French ingenuity has excelled that of our own country, that we have paid attention to the Patents taken out for inventions in France, but partly because some idea may be formed of the state of accommodations in that country by its patents, many of which are mere copies of English inventions; and partly because we would direct the attention of some of our friends, to whom it may be profitable, to what improvements have been made by our ingenious neighbours on suggestions which originated in Britain. As we cannot give either figures or specifications of the articles, we shall only insert a selection of those which appear to be most noticeable.

Patents are taken out in France—for 5 years: this costs...	300 fr. = £12	12	0
For 10 years .....	800	32	10 0
For 15 years .....	1500	60	0 0
Every certificate of change, addition, or completion .....	24	1	1 0
Every prolongation...	600	25	0 0
Registry of prolongation .....	12	0	10 6
Registry of a cessation of patent.....	18	0	13 0
Examination, and copy of specification .....	12	0	10 6
The Secretary, for every variation of a patent ... ..	12	0	10 6
For registry of a cessation of patent ...	12	0	10 6
For a catalogue of inventions and search	3	0	2 6

The list of patents from the Revolution to January 31, 1806, includes of agricultural machines only *five* articles.

The Fine Arts have received *three* patents, of which the most remarkable is,

Nov. 29, 1798. Pictures in oil, executed by a mechanical process.—By J. G. Bonninger of Paris. Term 15 years. What is the nature of this process? and whether, and in what, different from the Polygraphic attempt in England?

Music has received *six* patents: four of them for improvements or variations on the harp: the fifth for a harmonized piano: the sixth, dated 25th Jan. 1804, for an organ, whose tone, may be strengthened or weakened at pleasure. By Girard, of Paris. Term 5 years.

The Mechanical Arts have received *nine* patents: the most remarkable are,

July 12, 1799. Mechanical means for employing the rising and falling of the waves of the sea, as moving powers. By P. H. I. Girard, Paris. Term 15 years.

Jan 23, 1801. Machine for diminishing to half the efforts hitherto employed in raising weights to any height whatever. By J. F. Charpentier, Paris. Term 5 years.

Feb. 22, 1805. The invention of a new mechanical principle intended to supersede the use of labour in joining the sides of the pieces of any flexible substance, and particularly applicable to the clothing of soldiers and seamen. By J. Stone, Paris. Term 15 years.

Clock-work has received *three* patents.

Carriages appear to have been studied with great partiality: not less than *eleven* patents having been obtained for them, or for improvements in their construction. We can only notice those of

April 23, 1802. To prevent the oversetting of carriages, whether by the breaking of the axletree, or the drawing of the screws. By Amavet, Paris. Term 5 years.

July 16, 1802. A carriage for conveying loads without an axletree, by L. Weber, at Mulhausen on the Rhine. Term 10 years.

Oct. 14, 1803. A new manner of suspending carriages: called *Velocifères*. By J. F. Chabaisner, Paris. Term 15 years.

April 27, 1805. A new system of light vehicles, called *Telegraphs*. By J. Desroches, Paris. Term 15 years.

Jan. 31, 1806. Invention for doubling the power of horses, carts, and chariots, by adopting pullies. By H. Cortier, Paris. Term 5 years.

— A new manner of hanging carriages, By A. P. Garros, Paris. Term 10 years.

For spinning of linen thread, *three* patents: for spinning of cotton thread, *two* patents: for spinning of woollen thread, *five* patents.



For finishing, shearing, &c. of woollen cloths, *five* patents.

For weaving of stockings, *seven* patents. Several of these are for procedures and imitations *fagon Anglaise*: the following may deserve attention:

July 28, 1791. Fabrication of stockings woven, brilliant as satin: with lace knittings, which may be cut without unravelling. By Gollivet and Cochet, Lyons. Term 15 years: renewed July 2, 1804.

Under the article *TECHNOLOGIE* are introduced, miscellaneous inventions, such as plating of metals: endless saws for cutting wood of whatever size: hats made of silk: iron beds: new manner of building houses: door-plates: locks that cannot be picked, &c.

The fabrication of divers kinds of stuffs, have received *nine* patents: some of these are for mixtures: others for ornaments, woven in the piece. Shawls have received *three* patents: those made of Vigogna wool appear to be the only novelty.

Weaving machines, *five*: preparation of silk, *three*: for papers of different descriptions, *five* patents. The most remarkable are,

Jan. 28, 1799. Machine for making, without workmen, paper of any dimensions whatever. By L. Robert, at Essonnes. Term 15 years. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. I., p. 1275.

July 2, 1801. For making of paper from straw and other vegetables. By Sequin, Paris. Term 15 years. Has this succeeded in France?

The Typographic art has received *ten* patents. Several are for Stereotypical fabrications. Among others we find,

Jan. 28, 1798. Solid forms for printing by new modes chemical and economical. By Herhan, at Paris. Term 15 years: addition, Jan. 29, 1801.

Feb. 17, 1798. For a manner of multiplying plates of moveable characters rendered solid, under the name of monotype, or *struck* characters. By H. M. Gatteaux, Paris. Term 5 years.

Jan. 23, 1801. New methods applicable to the formation of plates for printing music, figured cottons, furniture papers, and other works in which printing is used, in moveable characters and plates of a single type, the whole in copper or bronze. By A. Bouvier, Paris. Term 15 years.

April 23, 1802. Method of engraving and printing, by the means and employment of matters not hitherto employed. By F. André, Paris. Term 20 years.

April 27, 1805. New manner of casting printers' types. By J. B. Didot. Term 20 years.

The machine invented by H. Didot, is

such, that without employing the abilities of a workman in the art of casting, those obstacles which are rendered insurmountable by the presence of air in the ordinary mode of casting, are effectually overcome, and types of any size are procured instantly and with the utmost precision; whatever can be engraved, however delicate, is cast in perfection.

The art of wig-making has received *three* patents: that of the dentist, an equal number.

The chemical arts have received no less than *nineteen* patents: whence we may infer, that these have been studied with great diligence, and skill too, even during the most calamitous periods of the Revolution.

In this department we may enumerate those for

July 30, 1791. Fabrication of white lead. By Chaillot de Prusse, Paris. Terms 10 years. Whether this is performed by any means, less injurious than the common mode to the workmen employed?

Sept. 25, 1791. Extracting of Soda from sea-salt. By Leblanc, Paris. Term 15 years.

Sept. 26, 1791. A metallic varnish, which preserves copper, iron, &c. from rust. Mde. Leroi de Jaucourt. Term 15 years.

March 8, 1797. Artificial chalks, by Conté. Paris. Term 10 years. These we presume are for drawing with: they have been made many years at Paris; and are now made in England, but we believe have not been thought of much importance.

Nov. 1, 1805. Indestructible ink. By M. J. B. Cellier. Term 5 years.

Sugar refinery, *two* patents.

Metallurgy, *two* patents. The principal, for the conversion of cast iron into malleable iron, by means of pit coal: 25th Feb., 1805.

Pottery has *seven* patents. Among which are two for new furnaces: also,

Jan. 14, 1803. Manner of printing on glass, porcelain, pottery, varnished wood, &c. Whatever is incapable of being subjected to the power of the press. By Potter, Paris. Term 10 years.

The glass manufacture has *two* patents: we shall only notice,

Feb. 22, 1805. Composition of a red paste for making all kinds of vases. By Utzelneider, Sarguemines. Term 5 years.

The washing of linen has received *four* patents: two for mechanical processes; and one for the employment of the oxygenated muriatic acid:—which method of bleaching seems to be more popular in France than in Britain.

Aug. 7, 1803. Composition of a gum for whitening linen. By C. D. P. Brilhac, Paris. Term 15 years.

Different kinds of lamps, have received

fourteen patents. We presume that a great scarcity of oil has been experienced at Paris. We may instance,

Sept. 28, 1799. The *Docimastic* lamp. By Berlin, Paris. Term 5 years.

Nov. 4, 1801. *Thermo-lamp*. By Lebon. There are several reverberators, and street lamps.

Candles and bougies have *three* patents.

Fire-places, stoves, chimnies incapable of smoking, &c. have required *twelve* patents: whence we are led to conclude that wood is dear at Paris, as most of these recommend themselves by the character of economical.

The conversion of turf into charcoal has produced *seven* patents: which strengthens our inference of the scarcity of wood.

An apparatus to retard fermentation, has received *one* patent:

Distillation has received *eleven* patents.

Tanning has received *three* patents: of which

Nov. 17, 1798. Preparation of morocco leathers, and chamois of all colours, in imitation of silk stuffs and velvets. By P. Dollers, of Bonnelles. Term 10 years.

Oct. 15, 1804. For a fluid capable of rendering all kinds of leather, old or new, impermeable and elastic. By J. H. Henry, Paris. Term 5 years.

The preparation of *matières fécales* has *five* patents: among which, one for their conversion into a vegetative inodorous powder, proper for manure.

Hydraulic machines have received *eight* patents.

March 8, 1779. Syphon for raising water to any height required, by M. Arnaud, of Grenoble. Term 15 years. What was the principle and action of this Syphon?

Jan. 8, 1798. Montgolfier's Hydraulic ram.

Oct. 14, 1803. Mill without wheels. By F. Bossu, Paris. Term 15 years.

Note. The large model of this machine, was purchased by the Minister Chaptal: and is placed in the Conservatory of arts and manufactures.

Feb. 22, 1805. Hydraulic machine capable of receiving a moving power in a quantity of stagnant water. By Thuez, at Paris. Term 5 years.

Steam engines, *three* patents.

Marine, *three* patents, for cordage, for boats for the whale fishery, for a perpetual lock. July 16, 1802. By G. Odioré.

Frames for weaving fishing nets, *one* patent.

Inland navigation has required *six* patents.

July 12, 1779. Boats to move without sails, horses, or oars. By De la Croix, at Metz. Term 5 years. Another,

July 16, 1802. Moved by a steam engine.

Oct. 15, 1804. A boat to go against the stream. May 28, 1799. An iron bridge.

Oct. 15, 1804. A new manner of constructing cannon.

*Three* plans of finances.

The general remarks derivable from the list of patents are: 1. That almost every invention that is found to answer in England, and becomes, in any degree, popular, is speedily imitated in France; 2. That during the last five years, double the number of patents has been taken out, than was taken out in the preceding ten years. This may be because the recommendation of a patent is now greater than it was formerly, so that dealers find their account in acquiring the privilege: but it still more probably is, because trade and arts have lately met with more encouragement than heretofore: and are somewhat reviving from their languor. We think our own manufacturers may derive useful lessons from this circumstance, and suffer it to impress their minds with a sense of the necessity for their preserving their superiority by every care, attention, and diligence. If they steadily exert their abilities, and make a point of producing good work, the world will yield them not only the palm of honour, but the reward of merit; and we shall continue to stand, as we confessedly have done, at the head of all nations, which by their skill and ingenuity propose to supply the wants of mankind, and to administer to the conveniencies and comforts of human life.

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#### ANTIQUITY OF THE WORD PARLIAMENT, AND SUMMONS TO SUCH AN ASSEMBLY.

We are desirous of calling the attention of such of our readers as take an interest in the antiquities of their country to an article introduced by Rev. Mr. Heushall in the second and third numbers of his "*Organic Reasener*." (Compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 513.) The subject is not only curious in itself, but it is rendered further impressive by somewhat like a challenge on the part of that gentleman to any antiquary who will find him the word *Parliament* in any record before the 53d year of Henry III. (1268.) A fac simile of this record is given in the *Archæologia Britannica*.

"This Record is not addressed to *Cities or Boroughs*; therefore it is no summons to *Parliament* in the modern acceptation of the term; but *iv discreti milites* were appointed to deliberate on the *King's and Kingdom's business* without arms, for xv days; and the

Knights of the royal demesne were summoned in arms to check factious Barons.

*Summonitio ad Parliament. apud Oxon. 4<sup>o</sup> Regni Regis Johannis 15mo.*

Rex Vicecomiti Oxonii Salutem. Precipimus tibi, quod omnes Milites Baillivæ tuæ, qui summoniti fuerunt esse apud Oxonium ad nos a die Omnium Sanctorum in xv dies, venire facias cum armis suis, Corpora vero Baronum sine armis similiter, et iv discretos Milites de Comitatu tuo illuc venire facias ad nos ad eundem terminum, ad loquendum nobiscum, de negotiis Regni nostri. Teste me ipso apud Wyntencestre, vii. die Novembris.

Eodem modo scribitur omnibus Vicecomitibus.

*Ex Rot. Claus. 15. Johannis p. 2. m. 7. dorso.*

*A Precept to the Sheriff of Oxford in the 15th year of King John, (1213.)*

The King to the Sheriff of Oxford, Greeting. We hereby command (*Præcipimus*) you, that you cause all the Knights of your Bailiwick, who were summoned to meet us at Oxford from the day of *All Saints* for fifteen days, to attend us with their arms, but the incorporated Barons without arms for the same term, and four discreet Knights of your county you cause there to meet us for the same term to deliberate with us concerning the affairs of our kingdom.

Witness ourself at Winchester, the seventh day of November.

After the same manner a precept was issued to all the Viscounts."

Our readers will not fail to notice the distinction between those who came with their arms, and those who came without arms. Is it certain that those who came armed, were so summoned solely for the purpose of "checking factious Barons?" Were both these descriptions of persons of equal rank? Might one rank with propriety appear in arms, as part of its appropriate paraphernalia, while the other could not by usage claim that distinction? On what ground could the King expect that one part of his council, of equal rank with the other part, would appear without the proper means of defence from personal injury, if there was any occasion to apprehend commotion? In this year was, undoubtedly, a confederacy of the Bishops and Barons against the King, but what was the influence of the Sheriff of Oxford over that confederacy? Are there three distinctions of persons mentioned in this precept?

1. The Knights of your Bailiwick.
2. The body of Barons.
3. Discreet Knights of your county.

What were the distinctions of these persons? and whom did the last represent?

For the "inconvenients" attending the nobility having their retainers in "harneys," *Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 260.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF STONES,  
IN NORTH DEVON: BETWEEN COMBE-  
MARTIN AND LINTON.

Foreigners have thrown it as a kind of sarcasm upon the British nation, that it sends out travellers to see what is much less worth seeing than many subjects contained in their own country, and which they might examine with infinitely less cost and trouble than they take to visit foreign parts. The reflection is in some degree deserved; though, we believe, that of late years the *remarkables* of this island have been better known, and visited by greater numbers of persons than ever they were before. It is doing a service to topography, to literature, and to science in general, to point out those subjects which best deserve attention: and if we do not greatly misconceive the description contained in the following extract, the subject of it deserves no less to be investigated than the famous Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the description of which has led to the discovery of many others of a like nature in different parts of the globe.

...At length, wood and foliage vanished entirely, and a scene surprisingly grotesque and wild unfolded itself—a valley, bounded by large naked rocks, or rather fragments of rocks, piled one upon another. The heights on each side were of a mountainous magnitude, but composed, to all appearance, of loose unequal masses, which form here and there rude natural columns, and are fantastically arranged along the summits so as to resemble extensive ruins impending over the pass. Vast fragments overspread the valley, and, which way soever we turned our eyes, awful vestiges of convulsion and desolation presented themselves, inspiring the most sublime ideas.—An old man, mounted on a mule, who passed us, and observed our silent wonder, announced to us that we were in the *Valley of Stones*.

Advancing into this extraordinary valley, we had a grand view of the Severn through an abrupt opening in the rocks. Taking a retrospect, we caught one of the hills we had passed retiring behind the mountains to the south, but still shewing its conical, wood-encircled summit with the most happy effect.—A sort of natural pillar presently attracted our notice, mantled venerably with ivy and moss, and thrusting itself forward from the steep with a bold perpendicularity. Surely, we exclaimed, this must be the work of human hands, which have thus piled these huge rocks on each other for some purpose of su-

perstition: the solemnity of the situation, perhaps, appeared to the *Druids* well suited to the objects of their sacred ceremonies! On closer inspection, however, we were compelled to ascribe the architecture to nature alone, for none but herself could have placed the masses so as to preserve the direction of the grain throughout in such a perfect parallelism, or joined them with such nicety. As she is often fantastic in her workmanship, there is no reason why, at the time of some great convulsion, she should not have erected regular columns and groupes of rocks in the Valley of Stones as well as among the granite hills of Cornwall, or in the basaltic cave of Fingal. — As we proceeded, the acclivities gradually became less broken and craggy, and at last assumed an aspect rather verdant and composed. Immense blocks of stone, however, still covered the valley. Distance sometimes almost imposed on our judgment, and we were often about to attribute the grotesque arrangements we witnessed to the efforts of art, but attentive observation always brought us to a different conclusion; partially counterfeiting design, as if to sport with her spectators, nature confessed, in a wanton eccentricity, that the distribution was all her own. Traces of cultivation and human industry now obtruded themselves through the broad gap of the valley, and expelled those pleasing ideas of solitude and seclusion which the primæval wildness and silence of these sublime scenes had at first inspired. Our attention, engrossed by the novelty of their effect, had not yet been employed on an examination of the nature and composition of the rocks, of which, instead of dwelling on what words can but very faintly delineate, it is now time that I should make some mention. They consist of a fine-grained argillaceous grit, of a lamellar fracture, and in some instances friable and loose-textured. The colour is internally a bluish grey, and minute particles of mica may be distinguished throughout the mass; the latter varies extremely both in size and shape — The length of the valley I imagined to be nearly a mile. In width, towards the village of Linton, (which is situated near its eastern extremity) it measures full three hundred feet, but not so much at the opposite end, where the gap is very evidently much narrower. The first idea that offers itself, in speculating on the origin of this extraordinary pass is, that it must have been the course of a vast and violent torrent, which, from the broad openings towards the sea, and the more craggy, torn surface of the mountains, would seem to have poured itself into the Severn at the western extremity. — Conjecture has great scope whenever a scene occurs so novel and striking as the Valley of Stones. — We love to account, if only in imagination, for the several aspects of

nature; but, in our eagerness to disencumber ourselves of one difficulty, we generally precipitate ourselves into another. — Whence came this mighty torrent? And by what process were these fragments, if even proved to be thus dislodged by a torrent, piled on each other antecedently? Again, by what (still earlier) operation, were their constituent particles of argill and mica blended together? Thus are we perplexed the more we meditate on the mysterious volume of the creation.

We endeavoured to trace the several steps by which vegetation has advanced in this valley. Many masses of rock once exposed to view are now wholly clothed with turf; others are just acquiring a vestment of moss; whilst others manifest only faint signs of incipient organisation. We may form some notion of the succession in which one tribe of vegetable bodies becomes subservient, by the regulated season of their decay, to the existence and support of another. On this rock we perceive *Lichen geographicus*, *L. niger*, *Byssus antiquitatis*, and others of the crustaceous, or less perfect, division of plants unmolested in their habitations; — but presently, on another mass, *L. saxatilis*, *ingrescens*, and *fragilis*, become intruders on the former. In another place these are decomposing, and constitute a *patulum*, or mould, for two or three species of *Bryum*, *Lichen uncialis*, *pyxidatus*, and other plants of this rank. Here again we find further effects of decomposition, and a thin soil prepared for the reception of a *Hypnum*, or of a little grass, or lastly, of the more evidently organised *Erica*. — As I amused myself with these observations, and remarked the great prevalence of some species of *Lichen*, and the total absence of others, I was led to reflect on the aid that this curious tribe of vegetables affords to mineralogy. — The most abundant plant by far was *L. geographicus*; *L. lacteus*, *niger*, *Æderi*, *tartareus*, and *fragilis*, were frequent; but scarcely any specimens of the common yellow liverwort (*L. parietinus*) were to be found. This circumstance would alone have been sufficient to shew, that the composition of the rock was of a peculiar kind. — *L. calcareus* and *Byssus saxatilis* being partial to limestone, wherever that stone occurs amongst others it may at once be distinguished, by these species adhering to it; *L. cæsius* and *cupularis* are known to abound only on slate mountains; *L. furfuraceus* seems to prefer granite; and many others might be pointed out, equally nice with regard to their place of abode. — Sudden variations then in the composition of rocks may often be discovered at merely a glance, by becoming acquainted with their more obvious vegetable inhabitants.

*Maton's Observations on the Western Counties of England.*



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## UNCOMMON AND EXTREME HEAT ON THE CONTINENT.

In consequence, as it should seem, of the prevalence of heat on the surface of the earth, as stated below, the upper regions of the atmosphere have been uncommonly cold; there have been very destructive storms of thunder, lightning, prodigious hail, and floods of rain, in different parts of Europe; the accounts from some provinces in France are truly distressing; several persons have been killed by the lightning; also many cattle; and extensive vineyards, &c. have suffered devastation beyond recovery. In Germany, events of the same description have taken place, to the great injury of individuals. We do not, however, insert the particulars of these; since somewhat of the same kind occurs every summer; but we have selected from our foreign communications those extraordinary incidents only which mark the uncommon degrees of heat and dryness that have distinguished this season. Perhaps the extent of this atmospherical influence, from Italy in the South to Peterburgh in the North, has few examples. If we should be able to procure accounts of the summer season from Lapland, or even from Greenland itself, we shall certainly pay them every attention. It is remarkable that we have no information from Spain. Our register of the weather in our own country, supersedes any notice which might have been taken of the season as experienced in Great Britain. We do not expect to hear that the same degrees of heat have prevailed in America.

*St. Petersburg.*—July 25. The heat has been very powerful here, during three weeks, it has not been less than 18° or 20° of Reaumur.

*August 5.* On the 1st instant, the excessive heat of the sun set fire to a quantity of mats, rubbed with oil, and by the negligence of the workmen left in that state, in small shops: these suddenly took fire by the intensity of the solar rays, and all were in flames in an instant. These smaller shops being in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, the whole city was greatly alarmed: immense magazines being contiguous to the stores which were in flames. It was, happily, soon got under. The whole stores of mats were burnt together like so much tinder.

8th. The heat and drought have reached a degree which is unsupportable. The dry-  
VOL. III. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1807.]

ness is so excessive as to have had no equal for many years. It is extremely advantageous to the harvest of grain.

*The Banks of the Maine, August 15.*—The heat was so great, on the 31st of July, in the valley of the Necker, that every body was in extreme debility and complained of violent pains in the head. The birds dropped down dead in the open field. The heat at Augsburg, was above 30°.

*Paris, August 21.* The Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg arrived here this evening at 8 o'clock. To-morrow at 7 in the evening the civil contract of marriage [with Jerome Buonaparte] will take place.—Next Sunday the nuptial benediction will be given.—There will be an illumination in the Tuileries, fire-works, and a grand circle at court. But, the ball, and other festivities customary on such occasions, will be postponed for a fortnight, on account of the excessive heat of the weather.

The heat has been so extreme at Naples, that nobody ventured into the streets after 10 o'clock in the morning, and every individual endeavoured to transact his business at night.

*Frankfort.*—August 22. The great heat has already ripened almost all our grapes. All our vine-dressers assure us, that the wine of this season will exceed in goodness that of the year 1783, and that it will prove altogether equal in excellence to that of 1748.

*Thorn.*—August 26. Diseases increase so rapidly here that the faculty are unable to pay them due attention. Many of all ages, and of both sexes, die; especially children. This mortality is attributed to the great dryness of the season.

*Vienna.*—August 26. Reaumur's thermometer has risen in some of the streets of this city to 30° but generally to 27°, a height never before heard of in this country. One of the consequences of this extraordinary heat has been the loss of reason, by a great number of persons. The General Hospital is full of sick.

The Journal de Paris adds, in a note, "We shall remark on this occasion that July 11, 1784, the balloon of M. l'Abbé Miollens having caused an immense crowd to assemble in the Luxembourg, of which the greater part remained exposed to the burning sun from noon to three o'clock, many cases of partial insanity followed that night and the next morning; but happily, they were not of long continuance."

The Imperial stables at Laxemburgh, have been reduced to ashes, by an accidental fire, in a very short space of time. The dryness of the season favoured this conflagration, for during more than a month not a drop of rain had fallen in lower Austria.

We learn from Veropa that great heat had

prevailed there more than two months. Reaumur's thermometer was several times at 31°. At Genoa it was in the shade at 33°, in the sun, at 43°. The heat has proved fatal, especially to numbers of children. A kind of quinsey rose in the throat, of which almost all died, except in cases where it broke. The season has proved extremely fertile; provisions of all kinds, and especially wine, will be very cheap. The last fair at Sinigaglia was among the worst ever known.

*Naples, August 20.*—Showers about the middle of this month somewhat cooled the atmosphere, but the heats have resumed their violence. Reaumur is now at 26°.

*Mont-de-Marsan, September 20.*—To the great heats has succeeded chilly if not cold weather. The nights especially have become very chilly, and the atmosphere has felt the change so sensibly, that, on Tuesday last, a sharp frost destroyed, in several of the districts of La Lande, the whole harvest of maize, sarrazin, panicum, and millet. Nevertheless, since that time, the heat is in a considerable degree returned.

There has been an epizooty in the canton of Nogaro, and some of the neighbouring districts, which has ravaged those communes; but it is now happily over.

#### ALGIERS.

*Battle between the Beys of Algiers and Tunis.*—In the month of June, 1806, the Bey of Tunis, tired of the dependence which the Bey of Algiers imposed on him, took the resolution to free himself from the yoke, and to avenge the Tunisians of the injuries the Algerines had caused them the year before, when the latter took Tunis and decapitated the Bey. An article of the treaty at that time concluded, obliged the Tunisians to demolish the fortresses on the frontiers; but the Bey immediately set about repairing them; at the same time he established two camps on the frontiers of the two Regencies, and having discovered that some of his subjects corresponded with the Bey of Constantine, he caused nine to be arrested, one of whom had his head cut off, and the other eight received a thousand strokes of a stick, and the Envoy of the Bey of Constantine was banished the country. At the same time the Bey of Tunis declared that he had no hostile view, and that he only meant to secure his independence.

On this information, the Bey of Algiers assembled an army, under the pretence of reducing some rebels to obedience, but shortly declared his real intentions, and in the beginning of July, his troops began their march to attack the Tunisian states.

The Tunisian army was commanded by Mustapha, surnamed the Englishman, for-

merly Bey of Constantine, but obliged to fly from Algiers, and take refuge at Tunis. The Bey of Algiers, before he came to the last extremity, proposed, as conditions of peace, that he should be paid a large sum of money, and that Mustapha and his son should be delivered up to him. At first, there were some negotiations entered into; but at the end of August war was definitively declared. Two Algerine corsairs attacked a Tunisian vessel in sight of Algiers, but the latter escaped through her superiority of sailing. Things remained, notwithstanding, in the same state, each party contenting himself with making preparations, until the beginning of January, 1807, when two Algerine frigates commenced the blockade of the harbour of Tunis. Notwithstanding, the Tunisians threatened, with a numerous army, to attack Constantine, whose new Bey, with all his family, had been murdered, the expedition was retarded from day to day, and a great number of Arabs joined the Tunisian army, which amounted to 40,000. The Cheicks of Constantine entered into a negotiation; and the Bey of Algiers, uneasy at its progress, and harassed by the rebels of Oran, made some offers of accommodation about the end of March; but the danger daily becoming more pressing, he detached, on the 2d of April, a reinforcement for the army; at the same time four vessels, laden with artillery, sailed for Bonne.

The Tunisians laid siege to Constantine, but experienced an unexpected resistance, and nearly the whole of the advanced guard of the Tunisians were made prisoners. The cowardice of the Agas, and a sudden panic seizing the Tunisians, obliged them at last to raise the siege, and retire in the greatest disorder, pursued by the united troops of Algiers and Constantine. The Bey of Algiers caused this victory to be celebrated with the greatest pomp, and announced his intention of making the Regency of Tunis a fourth province of Algiers, and created a new Bey for that city, which he considered as already conquered. In the mean time the Bey of Tunis assembled the remainder of his force, and gave the command to the keeper of his seals, with orders to give battle to the Algerines, which he did on the 12th of July, 1807, in which the Algerines were completely beaten; all their artillery, baggage, stores, tents, camels, &c. fell into the hands of the Tunisians. The greatest part of the Algerine army was composed of Turks, and taken prisoners. The extreme heat of the weather prevented the Tunisians recommencing the siege of Constantine; but they are preparing for that enterprise with great prospect of success, the Algerine power being so much reduced, as to require a length of time to recover from its disasters.

The loss of the Algerines in this battle, is said to have been 30,000 men killed, 4,000 prisoners, 500 wounded, 500 Arab women, 26 brass cannon, 6 mortars, 500 tents, 5,000 mules, 10,000 camels, 10,000 muskets, 1,000 cwt. of powder, 2,000 ladders, 5,000 hatchets, 20 pair of pistols mounted in gold, and set with diamonds, 20 sabres of equal decoration, 3 chests full of money, &c. &c.

These details are perhaps exaggerated; but they are curious, as affording some notion of the military preparations of the combatants, to whom they belonged.

A Capigi of the Grand Seigneur who had been sent by Sultan Selim to Algiers with orders to terminate the war between Algiers and Tunis, after some hazardous squabbles with the Bey, took refuge in a Marabout [or Saint's Tomb], whence at length he escaped. Hearing of the death of Sultan Selim, he has taken refuge in France: he brings reports of another victory obtained by the Tunisians over the Algerines.

#### AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*Statistics.*—The reported statement of the United States of America represents the population as having increased within 20 years from 2,650,000 inhabitants to 5,156,000; the number of houses from 650,000 to 1,225,000: The cultivated lands from 21,500,000 acres to 39,400,000; the price per acre is raised from 2 dollars to 6. There were formerly in the states 600,000 horses, there are now 1,200,000; horned cattle, 1,330,000, now 2,950,000. The importations were valued at 11,000,000 dollars, they are now 80,000,000. The exportations of productions were 9,000,000, they are now 49,000,000: foreign commodities are raised from 1 million to 36 millions of dollars. The national revenue is raised from 8 to 13 millions of dollars, while the expenses are not augmented. The specie in circulation is increased from 10 to 17 millions of dollars.

*State of the Magistrates.*—In the last session of the legislature of Kentucky, a law was passed forbidding any magistrates from receiving a fee, or recompence of whatever kind, for the administration of justice: the consequence is, that all magistrates have resigned their office, and that no intelligent person will discharge the duties of a justice of peace. So that at present, no warrant can be executed against any culprit, or the perpetrator of any crime however flagitious.

#### AMERICA, SOUTH.

*Volcanoes.*—M. Humboldt states, in a memoir lately published, that in the Chain of the Andes, which extends from the Straits of Magellan to the northern shores bordering on Asia, there are no less than 50 active volcanoes, of which the phenomena are as singular as various. Those in the kingdom of

Quito, vomit enormous quantities of water and muddy substances, which fertilize to the extent of eight or ten leagues around them; but from the most remote traditions of the natives, they have never produced masses of running melted lava. The height of these amazing mountains is five times as great as that of Vesuvius. The subterraneous noise of Cotopaxi, at the time of its great explosions, extends to the distance of upwards of 500 miles. The reason why melted lava is not thrown out, is supposed to be the vast depth at which it lies. It frequently throws out fish from the crater, which is 2500 or 2600 fathoms above the level of the sea.

*Variety of Monkeys.*—M. Humboldt observes, that notwithstanding the variety of monkeys which naturalists have described, it is probable that we are ignorant of the tenth part existing; as, both in South America and Africa, they inhabit vast plains of 20,000 square leagues, which have never yet been visited by any European. The three new kinds which he has discovered, he calls the Capuchin of Oronoko, the Tiger-monkey, and the Widow. They live in pairs, and are melancholy and suspicious, inasmuch as to fly from their own species. He observes, of the Saimiri of Buffon, so esteemed on account of their mildness and small size, that they assemble together when it begins to rain, and on a fall of temperature equal to two or three degrees of the thermometer, they become so disturbed, that they embrace each other, and form knots or balls, of which each individual seeks to gain the middle, in order to find shelter. The Indians kill these animals and eat them.

#### ARABIA.

*Progress of the Wahabites.*—The Wahabites become daily more powerful in Arabia. They have defeated the Seraskier sent by the Porte against them, and have established themselves in full possession of the cities of Mecca and Medina: they have also seized Gidda, the strongest place occupied by the Turks in that province.

#### AUSTRIA.

*Augmentation of Military Appointments.*—The Emperor has granted to all officers, including the rank of colonels, an augmentation of pay in bank bills;—the monthly amount, to a colonel is 27 florins, to a lieutenant-col. 20, to a major 14, to a captain 15, to a first lieutenant 21, to a second lieutenant 15, to an ensign 14.

*Artificial Wings.*—A watchmaker of Vienna advertises artificial wings, with which he proposes to raise himself in the air. He intends to exhibit an effort to rise to the height of 27 feet, in the great hall of the university.

## CHINA.

*Russian Embassy.*—The failure of the late Embassy from Russia to China is imputed to an insurrection which broke out at the time, on the northern frontiers of China. The Tartars, who carried on a contraband trade, to the serious injury of the revenue, assembled in force near the Great Wall, when a strong corps of Chinese troops was marched against them, but was defeated with considerable slaughter, and the rebels remained masters of the country, and cut off all intercourse with the interior.

## FRANCE.

*Eastern glass.*—The famous antique vase at Genoa, which was supposed to have been made of a block of Oriental emerald, and to which superstition attached an antiquity of more than 18 centuries, has lately been analytically examined by M. M. Haüy, Vauguelin and Guyton. It fell to the lot of the Genoese after the plunder of Casarea in Palestine in 1101, and the conquest of Italy has removed it to Paris. It is of an hexagonal form; the diameter from one angle to another is about 14 French inches. The colour is an olive green. On examination, the professors found that it was easily scratched by the emeralds of Peru and Siberia, as well as by the rock-crystal. They conclude that it is only coloured glass, but a valuable specimen of the art of eastern glass-making in the twelfth century.

*Great Economy in little Expenses.*—Our Gallic friends are determined, notwithstanding the late reduction of interest by the Bank of France, effectually to surpass all the world, and especially the barbarous English, in the practice of economy. We have long had among us a culinary utensil called a *conjurer*, which would perform a variety of good offices for those who employed it; such as dressing a beef-steak in 3 or 4 minutes, by the heat of a sheet of brown paper only, boiling a tea-kettle, eggs, &c. &c. But, M. Cadet de Vaux at Paris, has lately invented (Anglicised *imitated*) this ingenious contrivance, and protests that, “a match, a sheet of paper, and five minutes, are all that is necessary with his apparatus for the preparation of a hot breakfast.”—He therefore has named his invention “breakfast stove.” The fire, says he, is maintained, not by wood, nor by charcoal, nor by embers, but, after a newspaper has been read, a sheet of it will answer the purpose, instead of being thrown away. Inasmuch that, *one ounce* of paper, already used (value only three halfpence per pound), i. e. less than one farthing, per day, or about two-pence halfpenny, or three-pence, per month, will suffice to prepare that important and comfortable meal a hot breakfast. M. C. de V. has calculated, that supposing one person in ten of the population of Paris consumes daily three *sous* in preparing breakfast, would this proportion employ but a sheet of waste paper, the sav-

ing would amount to 75,000 francs monthly, or 900,000 francs annually!!!—For chemical reasons, which he does not state, *paper which has been printed on is much better than plain white.* A small pamphlet has been published on this subject, but the tinman who makes the article assures us, that “*Quiconque aura vu ce joli meuble, résistera difficilement à la tentation de l’acquiescer.*”—Price about *one guinea*! We recommend this subject to our fellow citizens; what an immense saving would accrue to the city of London; and still more to the nation at large, by the accumulation of so many farthings per month, and the adoption of a *Conjurer*!

*Time-piece for the Night.*—M. Griebel, clockmaker at Paris, has invented a clock without weights, of a globular form, of which the dial plate is transparent, and by means of a reflecting lamp on Argand’s construction, shews the figures to a great distance. By a particularity of formation, neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum, cast any shadow. The light may be made stronger or weaker, and adapted to the sick chamber, or to clocks in the most public situations, where it answers the purpose of a time-piece, and of a lamp at the same time.

*Polyglot Homer proposed.*—Pope’s Essay on Man was published in 1772 in a polyglot edition in five languages, English, Latin, Italian, French, and German, by Kœnig at Strasburg. Few modern authors have received an equal honour. M. Gin, who has translated Homer into French, proposes a polyglot edition of that ancient bard, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and French.

*Allowed Value of Assignats!!!*—A decree from St. Cloud, dated August 12, directs the nominal value of *Assignats* to be reduced into money value, at the rate of 6 sous 6 deniers (about seven farthings,) per 100 livres, and *Mandats*, at the rate of 2 livres 4 deniers (about 1s. 10d.) per 100 livres. This is to be their value for the last month of their currency; such being the determined rate of their depreciation, by the Minister of Finances. We suppose that this is the final exit of *Assignats* and *Mandats*, once so notorious!

*Horse Races at Paris, &c.*—An imperial decree has established horse races, in all the departments where horses are bred: those for Paris will take place in the Champ de Mars Oct. 11 and 12 at noon. The first day eight horses of 5 years old will start; also eight fillies of the same age; also eight horses or mares of 6 or 7 years. The prize for each race is 50 guineas. The second day the three horses which have gained the prizes on the former day will start afresh: the prize 80 guineas. Distance, twice round the Champ de Mars,



*Parisian Manners, August 1807.*—In the morning we beheld a young man dressed in green with coloured pantaloons, and not a little the air of a sloven, mounted on his nag, which is barely harnessed, and guided by a bridle of the simplest description; this is the petit maitre who is giving his horse an airing. In the evening we see the same young man dressed in black, with buck-skin breeches, boots with tops of Ashley's manufacture; his horse dressed in a saddle made of the most elegant form, in the English fashion, and of the very smallest dimensions; the bridle, the stirrups, the spurs covered with platings of the most perfect polish, and the greatest resplendence. Now the horse is giving an airing to his master, and both are in *grand costume*. Ranelagh is one day crowded, another day empty: a place of delight, or a dreary desert. It is now thronged with fashionables in every novelty of make and mode; with youngmen in what they call dress, however uncouth: with carriages of the most costly construction, rampant horses, &c. &c.—To-morrow, it is a mere turf, with here and there a cit, or a good mama who gives a little airing to her children, in carts, and carriages drawn by dogs instead of horses.—Three or four years ago, complaint was general of the mistakes which arose from the similarity of dress and appearance in all classes of society: many a young damsel took an old man for a youthful beau, many a wife took a suitor for a husband, and many a person who had solicitations to make took a mere dangler for a man of interest. The most cruel and the most common of all errors was to take the servant for the master: at present, thanks to the summer garb of our flashy sparks, the gentleman is in a short vest, the footman in a full coat, so that nothing is more easy or more common than to take the master for his servant.

*Nocturnal aerial Ascension.*—*Letter from M. Garnerin to the Editors of the Journal de Paris.* Gentlemen, Before I undertake the second \* nocturnal aerial voyage, which will take place at Tivoli on Saturday, the 19th of September, I ought to give some account of that which I performed in the night between the 4th and 5th of August last.—My balloon was lighted by twenty lamps. Many persons felt some alarm from the number of these lights, and their proximity to the balloon, in case a diminution of the pressure in the upper regions should oblige me to let out the hydrogen gas by the lower orifices. They feared lest, in this case, the gas should find its way to the lights, take fire, and communicate the flames to the balloon. I had foreseen this inconvenience. In the first place, the balloon, which was the same in which I ascended at Milan, was only two-thirds filled, that I might defer the emission of the gas as long as possible; in the next, the nearest lamps to the

balloon were fourteen feet distant from it; and lastly, conductors were placed in such a manner, as to convey the gas away in a direction contrary to the lights.—Having made these arrangements, I felt no hesitation to undertake a nocturnal voyage: I ascended from Tivoli, at eleven at night, under the Russian flag as a token of peace. There was not any decided current in the atmosphere, but only undulations, which tossed me about, I believe, a great part of the night. To this it was owing, that I was at first carried towards St. Cloud, and afterwards brought back over Vincennes, in a diametrically opposite direction. How favourable this circumstance would have been to the speculations of those who pretend to direct balloons! I was in the full force of my ascension when the fireworks of Tivoli were let off; the rockets scarcely seemed to rise from the earth; Paris, with its lamps, appeared a plain, studded with luminous spots. Forty minutes after my departure I attained an elevation of 2,200 fathoms; the thermometer fell three-degrees below °. My balloon dilated considerably as it passed through a cloud, in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed ready to be extinguished. It was as urgent to give vent to the hydrogen gas, dilated to such a degree as to threaten to burst the balloon, as it was interesting to collect some of the air of this region. Both these operations I performed at once, without difficulty; and the emission of the gas brought me to a milder region. At 12 o'clock, I was only six hundred fathoms from the earth, and heard the barking of dogs. A quarter of an hour afterwards, I lost sight of all the lights on the earth, grew extremely cold, and could no longer perceive the stars, doubtless on account of the clouds. At one in the morning, the cold still continuing, I was carried to a higher elevation; the hydrogen gas again expanded. About two, I perceived the stars, and saw several meteors dancing about the balloon, but at such a distance as not to give me any alarm. At half after two, the day began to dawn with me, and having again descended, I perceived the earth which I had not before seen since my departure. At a quarter to three, I heard country people speak, and remarking the illumination of my balloon. Having asked them, they informed me that I was over the department of L'Aisne. The sun gradually approaching, afforded me, at half past three, the magnificent spectacle of his rising above an ocean of clouds. The warmth of his rays acting on the balloon, the hydrogen gas again expanded; the atmospheric air became more rarified, while there was nothing to add to the quantity of the counterbalancing weight. The consequence was a new ascension, during which I was tossed about between Rheims and Chalons, and carried at four o'clock to an elevation of more than 8000 fathoms: there, under a magnifi-

\* Particulars of this second voyage in our next.

cent sky and resplendent sun, I experienced a cold of ten degrees. The balloon dilated much more considerably than it had yet done. The temperature was insupportable: tormented by cold, hunger, and a disposition to sleep, I resolved to descend, in an oblique direction, which brought me to the ground in the commune of Courmelois, near the banks of the Vesle, five leagues from Rheims, not far from Loges, and 45 leagues from Paris, after a voyage of seven hours and a half. The air collected, forty minutes after my departure, in a cloud in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed on the point of going out, presented, on analysis, no remarkable difference from the air taken on the surface of the earth. There was only a very small additional portion of carbonic acid, but not sufficient to produce any change in the state of my lights. It was nothing but the density of the clouds, ready to be converted into rain, that diminished their brilliancy. Though I was carried, at four o'clock, to the height of more than three thousand fathoms, my head was not so swollen but that I could put on my hat; on the contrary, I felt such a pressure upon the temples and jaws, as to produce pain. The sun, at that elevation, lost none of its resplendence; I never beheld that luminary so brilliant, and the loadstone lost none of its magnetic virtues. Thus falls the system invented by Mr. Robertson a few years since, and already discredited by reason; thus the story of swollen heads, of air without oxygen, collected by a living being; of the sun without resplendence; of the loadstone without virtue; of matter without gravity; of the moon the colour of blood; and of all the wonderful things invented by the same aeronaut, can, in future, find a place only in the wretched rhapsodies of the celebrated Kotzebue.

(Signed)

GARNERIN.

*The Art of improving Turkish Beauties.*—The students in *gastronomy* (i. e. the epicures) at Paris, have lately amused themselves with speculations on the mode adopted (as they say) in the Seraglio to produce that *embonpoint*, which is considered as a *sine qua non* in Turkish beauty. They describe it in the following manner. These indolent beauties are put into a narrow and feebly enlightened place; are kept almost constantly reclined on well stuffed cushions, and are bound to observe a strict silence; their only amusement is playing a few notes on the theorbo, beating the tympanum, or adjusting their head-dresses before a looking glass. They bathe twice a day; they are wrapped up voluptuously; their fair skin is made extremely smooth and supple by essences, and to render the whole effective, they are crammed with a soup made of maize sweetened with honey, or syrup of dates. As this is a regular custom among the Asiatics, it is probable, that the procedure is not without

some foundation in nature. Although fashion at present prescribes to our fair readers a certain slenderness of shape, which in a moderate degree is graceful, yet when among its revolutions it shall require an *embonpoint*, we trust they will bear in mind the efficacy of dark rooms, soft cushions, strict silence, and maize soup!

*Improvements in Paris.*—The Boulevard de la Madeleine is almost entirely taken away, and a new Esplanade is made in its place. The houses on Pont St. Michel are about to be taken away; to judge by their appearance they might be thought the oldest range of houses in the city; but, in fact, they date since 1616, when the bridge was rebuilt.

*Ante-Diluvian Animals.*—Mr. Cuvier, in his inquiries concerning the animals that appear to have been destroyed by some unknown revolutions of the globe, has described five in the last half year, all of the genus *Mastodontes*; the characters of which are to have tusks and a proboscis, and their grinders furnished with conical protuberances arranged in pairs. In the plaster quarries of Montmartre, a skeleton of one of the species described by Mr. Cuvier, has lately been dug up nearly entire.

*State of Commerce at Bordeaux.*—During the month of August there have entered into this port 46 vessels, navigated by 317 men, measuring 6,849 tons; the number of those which have quitted this port is 68 vessels, measuring 8,232 tons, with 437 men.

*Spoils of Italian Art sold at Paris.*—A considerable part of the famous gallery of pictures of Prince Justiniani, known to all lovers of the arts who have visited Italy, has lately been sold at Paris. Among others are the famous *St. John the Evangelist*, the master piece of Dominichino; *the Flight into Egypt*, one of the finest productions of Annibal Carrache; Titian's *Visitation of the Shepherds*, &c. A single purchaser has bought as many as have cost him half a million of livres.

*Extensive Devastation by Fire at Spa.*—From authentic information we learn that a fire broke out in Spa about noon, Aug. 21., in a small thatched cottage, situated in Old Spa. By one o'clock the whole of that part of the town was on fire. The wind, which was strong, carried the burning flakes into twenty different places, at the same time. The power of the flames, the reflection from the mountain, and the heat of the sun, were so extreme that the fire caught across the different streets, even on houses built of stone, and covered with slates. The whole of Old Spa, and the entire line of houses to right and left of the street of the Assembly-house, the chateau of Limburg, the court of Manheim, the court of Versailles, the Golden Fountain, the Post Office, and all the houses in

the neighbourhood, from Bellerue to the Hôtel d'Orange, and from thence to the foot of the hill in returning towards Bellevue, is consumed; 183 numbered houses are absolutely destroyed; and, including attached buildings, 350 buildings, at least, occupying a space equal to more than half of Spa, have been a prey to the flames. The whole of this quarter was filled with the harvest of the present year, but the rapidity of the conflagration was so great that nothing could be saved. We are happy to learn that very few persons have perished: not more than one, a woman, is known. There are now more than 200 families in Spa, who have neither shelter, nor property of any kind. A subscription was opened, and soon amounted to 2,000 francs. The quarter inhabited by strangers is little injured.—The damages done by this conflagration amount to the sum of 2,300,000 francs; the number of houses burnt is 195; that of families reduced to want is 305. Several towns have entered into subscriptions in favour of the sufferers: on Sep. 7. the amount collected was 30,163 francs.

## GERMANY.

*New University at Frankfurt.*—The loss of the University of Halle is expected to be compensated by the establishment of an University at Frankfurt on the Oder, to which the former professors at Halle have been invited. M. Wiese will be the new Director.

*Jesuits remaining.*—Augsburg, August 23. The King of Bavaria has consented that the suppressed Jesuits should remain in their possessions: but under condition that they settle two together in the villages of Suabia, without having any communication with any others of the fraternity.

*Nettles.*—The nettle has long been known to be good nourishment for cattle, and it increases the quantity of milk when given to cows. It is also an excellent remedy in epizootic disorders, which are often the effect of bad food. The advantages resulting from feeding cattle with nettles, in spring, during those disorders, have been particularly remarked in Sweden. M. Scheidlin, gardener to the Duke of Wurtemberg, tried on his own cows, and on those of his neighbours, during the epizooty that raged in 1797 and 1799, the plant angelica (*angelica sativa hortensis*, Lin.); and found it to be an excellent preservative. He mashed the roots, and gave to each cow, morning and evening, a handful with their ordinary food. The cows devoured it speedily, and were not attacked. He mixed some, likewise, with their water. In spring he mixed the leaves with their hay and grass.—M. Scheidlin has also observed, that bees are very fond of carrots. He had some rasped and placed near the hives. Others were boiled to a jelly, and the bees sucked out the saccharine particles from it.

*Game prevented from destroying Corn.*

The following recipe has been recommended in Germany for preventing game from destroying corn.—1lb. of old tallow, half a lb. of cart-grease, half a lb. of pounded gunpowder, half a dram of assa-fetida, and a few drops of turpentine; melt the whole over a fire, dip into it shreds of cloth and hang them in different parts of the fields. If they are constantly renewed during the summer, no birds will approach those parts.

*Salting and smoking Beef.*—In Franconia they have a method of salting and smoking beef, that requires only 48 hours. They dissolve in water a quantity of saltpetre equal to that of common salt generally used. When the saltpetre is dissolved, they put in the meat and let it boil gently till all the water is evaporated. It is then hung up in the smoke for 24 hours, and is found to be as well flavoured as the Hamburgh beef.

*Grand Eagle.*—Augsburg, August 13.—The bronze eagle, which is considered as a masterpiece of art, though made 200 years ago, was the day before yesterday taken away from the Chancellery, where it was fixed, and carried to Munich, whence it will be taken to Paris, to ornament some public edifice. It weighs 17 cwt.

## HUNGARY.

*Austrian and Hungarian Finances.*—The Emperor of Austria having represented to the States of Hungary the impoverished condition of the Treasury, the States have agreed to engage for 25,000,000 of Bank bills. This is some relief, but the penury of the finances required greater assistance. Neither is it yet ascertained in what time the States will provide for this engagement.

*Magnate arrested.*—It is reported that several tumultuous sittings have occurred in the diet of Hungary at Buda; and that a Magnate who had indulged his liberty of speech too freely against the Emperor has been arrested.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*Dried Fruits.*—Dried peaches, apricots, pears, and apples are abundant at the Cape of Good Hope. The first three kinds are dried, after being well pressed. The apples are cut into thin slices, and dried in the sun till they become as tough as a piece of leather, and as brown as nuts. When dipped in water they swell, and serve for excellent tarts. These dried fruits are in great request with ships that touch at the Cape.

## INDIES, EAST.

*East-India House, London.*—October 17, Lieutenant-Colonel M<sup>r</sup> Quarrie, of the 73d Regiment, arrived at the India-House, with overland dispatches from the Governments in India, for the Court of Directors. Colonel M<sup>r</sup> Quarrie left Bombay on the 19th of

March, at which time the British possessions in India were in a state of perfect peace and tranquillity, and improving prosperity.—On account of the war with the Turks, Colonel M<sup>c</sup>Quarrie was under the necessity of adopting a long and circuitous route from Bussora: travelling thence through Arabia, Kurdistan, Persia, and by the Caspian, from Anzeley to Astracan, and thence through Russia, and by the Baltic to England. The plague having made its appearance lately in the city of Astracan, he was obliged to perform thirty-five days quarantine at different places between the mouth of the River Wolga and the city of Moscow, before he was permitted to approach the latter, and finally prosecute his journey.—Colonel M<sup>c</sup>Quarrie came to Yarmouth in the Calypso sloop of war, and is the bearer of dispatches from the Emperor of Persia.

**Wild Beasts.**—The newly-formed settlement in the Sunderbunds has been abandoned by order of the Calcutta Government, owing to the increase of wild beasts, and the scarcity occasioned by the late drought. Great part of the vast forests of that country had been cleared at immense labour, but the soil proved unfavourable to cultivation; and all the creeks and rivers, excepting those immediately communicating with the Ganges, are salt.

**New-Year's Day at Madras.**—January 3, 1807.—Thursday last, being New Year's Day, a public breakfast was given at the Government Gardens, by the Right Honourable Lord and Lady William Bentinck, to the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement.—His Highness the Nabob of Arcot, was present on the occasion, and royal salutes from the Fort announced the arrival and departure of his Highness from the Banqueting Room.

**Christmas Day at Bombay.**—January 1, 1807.—Thursday last being Christmas-day, it was ushered in, at sun-rise, by a royal salute from the saluting battery.—In the evening the Honourable the Governor, gave an elegant dinner and a dance to a very numerous circle of ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.—After dinner the following toasts were given, accompanied by appropriate tunes from the Band: The King, the Queen, and Royal Family; the Navy and Army; the East-India Company; many returns of the day, and a good dance to the ladies. The merrily dance continued until a late hour, when the party retired, highly gratified with their entertainment.

**Specimen of French Humanity.**—*St. Helena.*—Deposition sworn before the Worshipful Robert Patton, Esq. Governor, James Cocks, Esq. of Council, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Island.—After the ship Warren Hastings had surrendered to the National Frigate La Piedmont.

tese, Charles Moreau, the first Lieutenant, came on board the Warren Hastings, and stabbed Captain Larkins, when passing to go on board the Frigate. In the same manner Mr. James Boyton, Midshipman, was also stabbed by Charles Moreau:—and Mr. John Wood, Second Officer, Mr. John Barnes, Surgeon, and John Ball, Bontswain's Mate, were stabbed in different parts of the ship, by other persons belonging to the Frigate, after the surrender of the Warren Hastings. Sworn before us this 16th of September, 1806. (Signed) Robert Patton, Governor, James Cocks, Sitting Justice. (Signed) T. Larkins, Commander, Jas. Creswell, 1st. Officer, J. Wood, 2d Ditto, E. Davies, 3d Ditto, Ed. Touffaint, 4th Ditto, J. Barnes, Surgeon, St. Helena:—Printed for the Proprietors, by A. Hill. (True Copy) Thomas H. Brooke, Sec. to Government.

## ITALY.

**Crop of Silk.**—A letter from Milan, August 1, informs us that the quantity of silk gathered this year will be double to what it usually is: this has somewhat lowered the price of silk; but not greatly, as many orders for the north of Germany have been received.

**American Consul arrested.**—The American consul at Genoa was arrested September 17, and all his papers were sealed up.

**Giornale Enciclopedico di Napoli.** This journal contains many interesting memoirs. Eight sheets with plates are published every month at Naples.

**Mulberries.**—M. Freylinio has lately presented to the Agricultural Society at Turin a memorial relating to the extraction of a saccharine substance from black mulberries. When the juice is expressed it is clarified with white of egg, and left to evaporate to the consistence of a syrup.

## MOROCCO.

**State Policy of the Emperor, as manifested in his Letter to the Merchants of Mogadore.**—To all the merchants of Mogadore, Moors, Christians, and Jews.—I have learned that this city is entirely empty of such commodities as are not produced in this country. The reason is, because you do not import any of those which are subject to duties; this is no advantage to me, no more than the ballast we pay for. I wish you would import commodities that are useful to the country and to the court. As to my interest in the matter, God has favoured me with no want of them. I have lately ordered Ben-Abdesdook that every merchant who does not import into this country, or into its ports, useful commodities, or who brings ballast only, should be sent away instantly with his vessel empty. Time enough will be allowed you to inform your correspondents of this new order. Peace be with you. Given the first day of the moon Rabeih, 1222. [May, 1806.]



*Gum Arabic.*—The duty on Gum Arabic is augmented 5 piastres per quintal.

PERSIA.

*Ambassador to India.*—The Persian Government has appointed an Ambassador to Bombay, to convey to the India Company assurances of its friendship. The Minister, Mirza Riza Cooly, has been nominated to this mission, for which great preparations have been made.—His Excellency the late Persian Ambassador, left Calcutta January 13th, to embark on the Varuna, lying at Kedgerie, on his return to Persia.

*Commerce with Tartars.*—Two Tartar chiefs have lately arrived at Delhi, in order to concert measures with that government for establishing a system of commercial intercourse with that province, by a new and less circuitous route. We understand the native traders, who have hitherto met with many interruptions and delays from duties and imposts exacted on the frontiers, will now have their grievances redressed, and for the future enjoy particular privileges of which they have long been deprived.

POLAND.

*Imminent Danger from Gunpowder, at Thorn.*—This city has narrowly escaped the same calamity as befel the city of Leyden. A boat loaded with gunpowder blew up this morning (August 7) at 8 o'clock; the explosion has killed 60 persons, and wounded many others. It is attributed to the wife of the boatman, who boiled her kettle near the place where the powder was stowed. It appears that this boat was loading with military stores; and that the powder magazine near which it lay was damaged by the shock, but happily the powder, amounting to 400,000 lbs., did not explode.

PRUSSIA.

*Pensions.*—On the subject of pensions it is settled, that those who have only 200 crowns, will retain that sum; those who have 300, will be reduced to 250; and from all sums above that value 50 crowns per cent. will be deducted.

*Opera.*—An order of council has suppressed the royal opera at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

*Pensions to Widows of Officers.*—The emperor of Russia has ordered that the widows of all officers killed in the late war should enjoy the whole of the appointment received by their late consorts: when these widows die, these pensions shall descend to their children, till they attain the age of 16 years, unless they have sooner entered into the service. The daughters will receive the same advantages till they are placed in some house of education, or are married. This order is to be executed by the college of war. July 15, 1807.

*Donations to Moscow University.*—The Princess Catharina Romanowna Datchkow,

member of the Academy and University of Moscow, has lately presented to the museum of the university 332 new articles of value. They comprise precious stones, instruments of natural philosophy, antiques, drawings, books, &c. of natural history and science. Among other books is the New Testament printed by order of Peter the Great in Slavonic and Dutch. The university has directed that these gifts be all placed in the same apartment, to be called by the name of the Donor.

SPAIN.

*Sundry new Species of Quinquina.*—The government has lately transmitted to the botanists who are engaged in completing the Flora of Peru, eleven drawings, highly finished and coloured from nature, in that country of so many new species of quinquina [Bark] sent from Peru in January last, by Don Juan Tafalla, and Don Juan Mazanilla, naturalists. These are really new species, not varieties only. We have now, therefore, delineations and descriptions of twenty-nine species of quinquina. About thirty other kinds are known to exist in Peru, of which further information is expected.

*New Discoveries.*—Madrid, August 15. The Royal Hydrographical Office of this city has published, by command of the Prince of Peace, in the gazette of this city, the following notice, relative to a discovery recently made in the South Sea.—The frigate La Pala, belonging to the Philippine Company, and commanded by Don John Baptiste Monteverde, on her voyage from Manilla to Lima, discovered on the 18th of February, 1806, a group of islands, the southernmost of which is situated in 3 deg. 29 min. north latitude, and 162 deg. 5 min. east longitude, from Cadiz.—These islands, 29 in number, occupy a space of 10 leagues from N.E. to S.W. and are separated by channels, one or two leagues in breadth. They are low, woody, and intersected with rivers. Their inhabitants are of the most pacific disposition. They first approached the frigate to the number of 21, in two canoes.—When they had come within musket shot, they ceased rowing, and held some cocoa-nuts towards the Spaniards, shouting and making signs. The frigate clewed her sails, and hoisted the Spanish colours. This manœuvre having apparently excited some apprehensions in the islanders, the Spanish colours were struck, and a white flag was hoisted, the crew, at the same time, calling and making signs to the canoes to approach. They, accordingly, came alongside, and gave the Spaniards some cocoa-nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but none of them could be persuaded to come on board.—The crew of the frigate then distributed among them some old knives, iron-rings, and pieces of red cloth; and this liberality excited such joy and gratitude in these

good people, that they immediately stripped their canoes to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their fish-hooks, their cocoa-nut shells, which served them for cups, their enormous hats, made of the leaves of the palm-tree, were all in a moment removed on board of the frigate; and they at length proceeded to strip themselves of their only garment, fastened round their waist, in order to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. Still they were not content with themselves, and gave the Spaniards to understand that they would return to their island to fetch other presents, and requested that the frigate would wait for them.—These Indians are tall, well-made, robust, and active. They are of an olive colour, have flat noses, black curled hair, but of considerable length. In each canoe was a venerable old man, naked like the others, and who appeared to be their chief. One very remarkable circumstance is, that these two old men were white, and had aquiline noses. They had rather the air of Spaniards than of savages. Captain Monteverde adds, that these islands, and their aged chiefs, bore a considerable resemblance, in their features and conduct, to the Indians of the Islands of St. Bartholomew, and those of Caffa and Ibectis, where he landed in 1800, with the frigate *La Philippine*, commanded by Don Juan Ibarguitia.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Damage by the Fall of the Ruffiberg Mountain.*—(Compare Panorama, Vol. 1. p. 419.)—From the observations made by M. de Saussure on the fall of the Ruffiberg in Switzerland, which were read at the Society in Geneva on the 30th of Oct. 1806, we find that the damage done is as follows: 484 persons killed; 170 cows and horses killed; 103 goats and sheep killed; 87 fields entirely destroyed; 60 do. injured; 97 houses entirely destroyed; 8 do. rendered uninhabitable; 166 out-buildings entirely destroyed; 190 injured.

The total damage is estimated at 1,173,479 florins of Schwitz, or about £118,000 or £120,000.—The neighbouring cantons have shewn their patriotism by offering and furnishing as many men as they could spare, to drain off the waters and open the roads.

*Ecclesiastical Immunities.*—In spite of the act which suppresses all privileges of place, birth, and station, it is remarked that the ecclesiastical immunities are re-establishing in silence in certain cantons. This renders some jealous spirits uneasy, and they call on government to examine into the fact.

#### TURKEY.

*Inauguration, &c. of Sultan Mustapha IV.*—The solemn inauguration of the Sultan Mustapha IV. took place at Constantinople June 14, with great pomp. The Grand Seigneur, surrounded by his whole court, a vast body

of troops, and an immense crowd of people, went in state to the mosque of the conqueror of Constantinople, Mahomet II., where he offered his prayers. He has caused himself to be inscribed on the first rank of the 61st company of Janissaries, famous for its exploits: he drank the health of the corps in a golden cup, which he afterwards filled with golden coin and gave it to the Aga of the corps. General acclamations of joy accompanied the procession; and the Grand Seigneur and his attendants, went with great solemnity to the Great Mosque of Ejub (Job) where the Sultan was girt with the sabre of the Prophet, with the address, "Go forth, with this thou shalt vanquish all thine enemies."

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Sidney Gazettes.*—By the last arrival of dispatches from Botany-Bay, Sidney Gazettes have been received, dated as late as July 13, 1806, from which we extract the following.

*Cattle.*—The most important of the domestic articles of intelligence in these papers, respects the management of the cattle. It has been found to be of the greatest consequence to the subsistence of that remote country, that restrictions should be imposed on killing the animals suited to the support of man; and the fortunate result has been, that they are now so abundant, as to prevent any probability of future deficiency.

*Interior Discoveries.*—Every account confirms our former report of the apparent excellence of Port Dalrymple for the purposes of our extensive settlements, as from the surveys already taken, some very fine tracts of land are discovered. Not more than twelve miles from the site of the town, on the western arm, a heavy fall of water, from mountainous precipices, has received the name of the smaller cascade; there being another of prodigious magnitude and height, fifty miles further distant.

*Shyness of the Natives.*—The natives appear still to be but little disposed to fraternity, but, on the contrary, always disappear when approached. No accident has, however, occurred from any act of aggression on their part, which has never gone further than pursuing one or two stragglers to the confines of the encampments: they are in general more robust than the native inhabitants of this part of the country; but, from the construction of their weapons, it can hardly be supposed they accustom themselves to hostility against each other. Their spears, though of prodigious length, are not barbed, and quite smooth at the point; they are thrown without the assistance of the wamerah, which adds considerably to the velocity of the weapon; yet such is their dexterity that at a considerable distance they strike and frequently kill the game they pursue. They carry neither clubs nor shields.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Summer Season of 1807.*—We have paid particular attention to the extraordinary heats of the present summer on the continent, and might have enlarged that article, by repeating the accounts of many tremendous storms, of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, which in various places have done incredible damage; but these we have only alluded to. In our own country, the season has been among the hottest ever known, and great ravages have been occasioned by storms and tempests: Several fatal accidents have occurred by lightning in various places, and many lingering disorders have been produced by exposure to the heat of the sun. Even to the close of the month of October the weather has continued unusually dry, and fine: with no other appearance of the approach of winter than what is connected with the autumnal change of hue in the trees, and the shedding of their leaves. We do not enlarge on this subject, because by means of the newspapers, &c. it is probable our readers are acquainted with sufficient particulars: we insert this notice for the reference of posterity. What becomes of such theories of the weather (lately published) as attempt to account for the increasing moisture and humidity of the climate of Britain, from the increase of cultivation, vegetation, canals, &c. throughout the island?

*Comet.*—The comet lately discovered has been observed by many persons in various parts, for several nights past, particularly in the evening of Monday the 12th October, and Wednesday 21st, when the following phenomena were distinctly seen. It became visible immediately after twilight, at a considerable elevation in the heavens, nearly due west, and set about half past eight o'clock, within a few degrees of north west. The nucleus, or body, when viewed through a small telescope, appeared about the size of a star of the first magnitude, but less vivid, and of a pale dusky colour. The atmosphere of the comet, owing to the limited power of the telescope, was barely perceptible. The tail daily increases in magnitude and splendour: it is extremely brilliant, seeming to be a vibration of luminous particles, somewhat resembling the Aurora Borealis; at other times it almost disappears; this variation is caused by terrestrial vapours. From the arc described by the comet in the heavens, in the short space of two hours, its velocity must be immense. By the nearest computation which

circumstance and situation allowed, supposing the comet as far distant as the sun, or about 12,000 diameters of the earth, it must be moving in the present stage of its perihelion, nearly a million miles in an hour, or upwards of 16,000 miles in a minute!—October 21. at, 7 o'clock, P. M. the comet was one degree to the east of the star marked Y on Hercules's right shoulder, its declination being nearly twenty degrees north, and right ascension 243 degrees, being 16 hours, and 12 minutes. Set about half past nine, at 33 degrees to the north of the west; having increased its declination 14 degrees, and its right ascension 23 degrees in fifteen days. The sun having passed over fifteen degrees of right ascension in the same time, and made five degrees of southern declination: wherefore the comet has increased its distance from the sun by about 18 degrees, and appears to be returning from the sun, which, in that case, it must have gone round, i. e. must have passed its perihelion, before it was discovered.

*Westminster Abbey.*—Those two lumbering monuments which were erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of captain Montague and of captains Hutt and Harvey, are taken down, and having been curtailed of half their ponderosity are now erecting in the north and south-west angles of the Abbey. From their enormous size, when placed in the open arcades on each side of the centre aisle, they were disfigurements; as, indeed, are many others, the erection of which has totally destroyed the beauty of the arcades. Although every person of good taste and patriotic sentiments is concerned in what relates to this truly venerable repository of the illustrious dead, yet it is to be wished that this hitherto neglected national ornament may now undergo not a partial but a thorough repair and beautifying, and that all those monuments which contribute to block up the arcades may be removed to St. Paul's, so that this noble structure may at once impress the beholder with all its ancient purity and grandeur—of which the exterior exhibits a sad display of dilapidation, far from creditable either to the taste or religion of this great metropolis: particularly when it is considered that almost every other cathedral in the kingdom has undergone at least some beautifying, and exhibits something like a holy attention having been bestowed on them.

*Monument to Thomson.*—Sept. 16, Several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Kelso, met at Ednam, for the purpose of celebrating the birth-day of Thomson, the poet, when many appropriate toasts were given, and the meeting was conducted with a degree of harmony and social mirth worthy the occasion. A subscription was opened, at this meeting, for erecting a monument to his memory.

*Fonthill Mutability.*—The attractive auction at Fonthill closed with the pictures and porcelain, after lasting seven days. The amount must exceed £20,000. The mirrors produced near £5000. Three of them sold for 400 guineas each. This distinguished edifice is now dismantled of all its interior elegance, and is to experience demolition, having been advertised for sale in detail, and is supposed not likely to produce more than £20,000, although erected by the late Alderman Beckford, at an expense exceeding £150,000.

*New Forest.*—An act was passed in the reign of William III. for the increase and preservation of timber in the New Forest; by the authority of which act, 20 0 acres of the Forest were inclosed for the growth of timber for the public service. As the timber becomes past danger, from the browsing of deer, &c. the inclosures are thrown open, and more waste land inclosed to keep up the continual number of 2000 inclosed acres. The London Gazette has given notice, that 1032 acres so planted, are become past danger, and are thrown open; and that an equal quantity of waste land is to be inclosed in lieu thereof.

*New Light-House.*—The Trinity House in London have it in contemplation to erect a new light-house upon Spurn Point, on a plan recommended by Mr. Mills, the collector of customs at Bridlington; the light to be of such power as to throw its rays to a very considerable distance in the thickest fog. The want of a better light at the entrance of the Humber has long been the subject of complaint with nautical men. The new erected and vivid lights upon Flamborough Head are found highly beneficial to vessels making for land, from Greenland, the Baltic, &c.—Compare Panorama, Vol. I, p. 836.

*Turnips.*—The thanks of the York Agricultural Society were lately voted to Mr. Roccliffe, for a turnip sent by him, with a letter, informing the Society, that it was of the new Suffolk red kind, which at this early season, measures 13½ inches in circumference, and was drawn from a ten acre field, which was sown the last week in May, and the first week in June, on ridges 24 inches distant; the soil, a loose grey sand, lies rather low, and the fee simple cost nine guineas per acre.

*Workington Agricultural Society.*—At the annual meeting of the Workington Hunt and Agricultural Society, almost all the principal families of Cumberland, and some of the adjacent counties, were present. Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, the Rev. St. John Priest, with a great number of distinguished agriculturists and amateurs from different parts of the kingdom, honoured the meeting with their presence, and were pleased to express their highest

approbation, both of the regulations and arrangements of the Society, and the spirited and extensive plans of Mr. Curwen, the President. The different specimens of stock exhibited, were said, by judges, most of them to be excellent of their kinds. The beauty of Mr. Sitwell's bull and sheep (Leicestershire and Southdown) in particular, attracted the notice and admiration of all beholders. On the day on which the different prizes were awarded, Mr. Curwen gave a dinner to upwards of 580 gentlemen and respectable farmers.—Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1126.

*New House of Correction.*—A new House of Correction for the county is erecting at Exeter. The foundation stone was laid August 22 by Samuel Frederic Milford, Esq. attended by a number of magistrates and other gentlemen of the county, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The building is on an extensive scale, being calculated to contain 150 prisoners, with their different cells, work-rooms, &c. The plan is a master-piece of the kind; Mr. Morypenny, the architect of the new gaol at Winchester, is also the architect of this building.

*Copper Mines.*—At the last sale of copper ore at Redruth, 883 tons of Wheal Alfred mine sold from 5l. 5s. to 14l. 15s. 6d.—419 tons of Penberthy Crofts, from 9l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 4s. 6d.—448 tons of Godolphin, from 7l. 16s. 6d. to 36l. 16s. 6d.—288 tons of Wheal Dolphin, from 3l. 6s. 6d. to 14l. 11s.—And 455 tons of other mines, from 5l. 12s. 6d. to 14l. 9s. 6d. per ton.—the standard price of ore fell to 120-2 at the above sale, in consequence of the India Company having taken a much smaller quantity at their late contract than was expected. Wheal Lushington in Illogan, has lately cut a rich lode of tin, which promises soon to remunerate the adventurers for the whole of their costs. It has turned up 2,000l. worth in the course of the last fortnight. Considerable quantities of copper ore are also raising from Wheal Lushington, on the Wheal Towan lode, which runs through this mine. Wheal Damsel still continues very rich in copper. Treskerby also continues rich. It was lately in contemplation to give up working Camborne Vean, but the late sales have encouraged the adventurers to proceed. A good discovery has lately been made in Wheal Chance.

*Copper Ore.*—A vein of copper ore has been discovered on Colonel Brigstocke's estate, between Llanelly and Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire, which has every appearance of being what is technically termed a strong vein: several tons of the ore have been already raised, and the quality is found so good, that £27 per ton has been offered and refused.



*Earl Stanhope's new-invented Vessel.*—

The first experiment with this vessel was made on Monday, October the 12th, in the pond in Kensington Gardens, opposite the Palace. The vessel is 30 feet long, by 7 feet wide: it has a round bottom, both ends being sharp, something like a weaver's shuttle. The sides were painted yellow, with the port-holes on the sides, and windows at each end painted to imitate real. On each side, towards each end, as it was made to sail either way without putting about, were three gills, which opened out or closed, by means of pulling an iron rod on the deck, which was eased with copper, in such a manner as to render it water-proof: instead of the bottom being pitched outside, it was covered with a composition, an invention of the noble Earl's, which, as soon as spread on quite hot, became so hard that a chisel could not cut it, and had the quality of resisting any force, by its being elastic, so as to answer the purpose of a copper covering. About a quarter past three it was launched into the water, by means of rollers placed on deal planks: Previous to this there was a temporary rudder fixed to one end, in order to ascertain which answered best, that or the gills. As soon as it was launched, one ton and a half of ballast was taken on board; his Lordship, a Lieutenant of the Navy, and some sailors, went on board; having no sails, they rowed up and down the pond, and then twice round; the men at the oars kept pulling regularly; when it was found that the gills beat the rudder in velocity, and turned coastways with greater ease, having the advantage of returning back without putting about ship. After the first trial there was another ton of ballast taken on board. After being an hour on the water the second time, about five o'clock the masts were put on board, and the canvass spread, with the Union Jack at the main-mast head; when she sailed most majestically with a light wind. She returned with the other head foremost, without ever putting about. It is supposed that from this mode of building, one-third of the expense will be saved in the construction of a 74; that on account of being rather flat-bottomed, it will carry more tonnage, and will navigate in very shallow water, and over breakers or sunken rocks, without the risk that a ship with a keel runs, as on approaching any rock or coast, it can immediately retire, without loss of time in putting about; it does not require half the sails now used, all of which can be worked by the men on deck, without going aloft; the composition which covers it is infinitely cheaper than copper, and answers the same purpose; it can also sail nearly against the wind, by working the gills. The next trial is to be made in the presence of the Admiralty Lords.

*Discovery of Human Skeletons.*—

Lately some labourers digging the foundation of a new building near the Thames side, at Kingston, came to two human skeletons, lying face to face, one upon the other; the surface of earth covering them was five feet in depth, and consisted of a hard bound street dirt, which becoming firm as the soft parts of the bodies decayed, had left a cavity or mould for the skeletons to rest in, as compact as stone itself. No buttons nor any other ornament could be found in the cavity, which must have been the case had they been buried with their clothes. On examining the skeletons, they must both have been at least six feet in height, and considerably under thirty, as neither had cut their *dentes sapientie*, and what is very remarkable, besides these every tooth was perfect in all the jaws. Mr. Roots, a gentleman conversant in antiquarian pursuits, who has preserved the jaws, is led to think they must have been deposited here after some engagement, as fifteen years ago an old fashioned sword was taken up, eight feet under the surface, within twenty yards of the same spot. The last engagement near this place was in 1648, when Charles the First was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, and in which Lord Francis Villiers was pursued to the banks of the river and killed; and it is very probable that many of his adherents died in this engagement, which ended in the entire defeat of the royalists; and that part of the river where the bodies were found is in a direct line with the place where the battle was fought, called Surbiton Common. The bridge being lower down the river, and in the possession of the Parliament's forces, under Colonel Priddy, it is most probable that many of the vanquished, endeavouring to ford the river, were slain and buried on its bank; and as Kingston, indeed, has been, from its proximity to the metropolis, the seat of many engagements even prior to this, no doubt seems to remain but that they were the bodies of men slain in battle; and from the circumstance of the sword having been found so near, many other bodies in all probability rest in quiet hard by, until accident shall once more throw up their remains to set conjecture alight.

*Hull Armoury.*—The Armoury at the citadel at Hull, which has lately undergone several alterations and repairs, is now completely fitted up, and is capable of containing arms and accoutrements for 15,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. The roof of the old block-house, at the west entrance of the citadel, has been taken off, and the interior walls pulled down, and it is about to be fitted up for a naval store-house, in which it is proposed to keep a constant supply of stores capable of furnishing six sail of the line and twelve frigates, in case of any emergency.

*High Tide.*—The extraordinary high tide of Wednesday evening, September 30, which caused such serious damage all the way down the Thames, from London-bridge to the Nore, is attributed to the pressure of the waters of the North Sea towards the Straits of Dover, in consequence of the violent winds from the North and North East, which prevented the efflux of the Thames. The great elevation of the tide was general all along the coast, particularly at Dover, Deal, Margate, Yarmouth, and the Lincolnshire coast. In the neighbourhood of London, cellars were overflowed that had never been injured by any former rising of the tide. The bathing machines at most of the watering places, have either been washed away, or so much damaged as to be useless.

*The Two Sisters.*—That much esteemed Monastery, at the Reculvers, about nine miles from Margate, which serves as a sea mark, which is very conspicuous from its two spires being built in the form of pyramids, and called by seamen "The Two Sisters," has received great damage. This ancient structure is surrounded by a strong wall, in the interior of which is a burial ground, and has been expected for a long time to have been washed away. September 30, the tide took away the remaining part of the wall, and carried with it about ten yards of the wall, which is not ten yards from the foundation of the Church, and has left exposed large pieces of coffins, and a quantity of bones and skulls; and from the situation in which it now stands, the Church and Monastery, it is expected, will soon be swept away. This ancient structure, according to the History of Kent, has had the names of *Reculbrum*, *Reculf*, and *Reculf Cester*; and, it is said, was built anno 205.

*Mosaic Work, &c.*—A most beautiful specimen of Roman elegance has lately been discovered at Wellow, Somersetshire, and, by the interference of Colonel Leigh, of Combay, together with the lord of the manor, Colonel Gore Langton, will be prevented from suffering the injury and dilapidation, which the relics of antiquity so frequently experience. What has been hitherto discovered consists of a piece of Mosaic work, and of an exquisitely beautiful tessellated pavement, enriched with figures, in a high state of preservation; and the tesserae of which preserve the most beautiful and vivid colours. The dimensions are considerable; and from what has been already found, it would appear that a very considerable portion yet remains to be explored.

*\* Glut of Herrings.*—Immense shoals of herrings have appeared in the mouth of Loch Toriden, and along the neighbouring coast of Scotland. During the fishing on the coast

of Caithness, it is understood that upwards of thirty thousand barrels of herrings have been taken and cured, thus realizing a property to the nation of at least forty thousand pounds.

*Tythes in Ireland.*—A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kerry, upon the subject of tythes, was held at Tralee, September 21st, when a petition to parliament was prepared, expressing "their strong sense of the evils resulting from the mode of levying tythes in that country, which, while they impede agriculture, afford the clergyman and lay-proprietor, a provision the most unsatisfactory in its nature, from the odium attendant upon it," and recommending a commutation. The principal speakers were, Mr. Marshall, Counsellor Davy, Mr. Sergeson, and the Knight of Kerry. The petition was prepared by a committee of nine persons and agreed to with only one dissentient voice. In the list of those who signed the requisition calling the meeting, were three beneficed clergymen.

*New Water Works.*—Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill, and to obtain an act to enable the company of proprietors of the Grand Surrey Canal, to supply with water the inhabitants of certain districts within the several parishes, townships, and hamlets of St. Mary, Rotherhithe; St. Nicholas and St. Paul's, Deptford; New-Cross; St. Alphage, Greenwich; Lewisham; St. John's and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; St. Giles, Camberwell; St. Mary, Newington; St. Mary, Lambeth; Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Peckham, Clapham, Brixton, and Brixton Causeway, and places adjacent, in the counties of Surrey and Kent. A similar application will also be made to parliament in the next session for leave to bring in a bill for supplying with soft water the inhabitants of the parishes of Plumstead; St. Mary, Woolwich; and St. Alphage, Greenwich; the hundred of Blackheath; and Little and Less Ness; and the parishes of Lee, Lewisham, and St. Nicholas, Deptford, all in the county of Kent; the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the counties of Kent and Surrey; New Cross, within the Manor of Hatcham, and in that part of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, which is in the county of Kent; and the parish of St. Mary, at Rotherhithe, otherwise Redriffe, in the county of Surrey, and places adjacent.

*New Bridge over the Thames at Vauxhall.*—Application is intended to be made to parliament the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for making and maintaining a bridge across the river Thames from or near Vauxhall turnpike, in the parish of St. Mary's, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, to the

opposite river bank, in the parish of St. John's, with a new road to pass in a line across the west of Tothill-Fields, and on other vacant grounds, opening a communication with Pimlico, Eaton-Street, and Grosvenor-place, passing through the parishes of St. John's, St. Margaret's, and St. George's; and a road from near the foot of the said bridge to the Neat House Row, near the Willow Walk, in the parishes of St. John's and St. George's, Westminster; and an East branch road from the foot of the said intended bridge, passing along the river bank to Mill Bank, in the parish of St. John's; and a road passing on the River Bank up to the end of Chelsea Creek, West of the said intended Bridge, in the parish of St. George's; all of which parishes lie on the West of London, in the county of Middlesex; and, from the said Vauxhall Turnpike, a new road in a line crossing the Clapham and Streatham roads, on the West of Kennington-Common, extending to the Camberwell Road, on the South of Montpelier grounds, then to pass near Walworth Common, to the East of Surrey-square, into the Kent Road, near where crossed by the "Grand Surrey Canal," in the parishes of St. Mary's, Lambeth; St. Mary's, Newington; and St. George's, lying on the South of London, in the county of Surrey: which said bridge and roads are for forming a more direct communication with the western part of the metropolis—Knights-bridge, Kensington, Brompton, Sloane-street, and Pimlico, with Vauxhall, South Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Walworth, Camberwell, Peckham, and parts adjacent in Middlesex and Surrey.

*Spanish Archbishop in England.*—The Archbishop of Toledo and suite landed at the latter end of September, at Filey Bay, near Scarborough, and proceeded by York and Barnsley, to Wentworth Castle. The Bishop is a fine old man. He was accompanied by Admiral Goechocia, a Priest and Secretary. The niece of the Archbishop who accompanied his Grace, is a most beautiful woman. The good old man is come to pass the winter in the North of England.

*Harlow Wool Fair in Essex,* was held on Bush Common, on Wednesday, the 29th. July. The article was generally dull in sale. Mr. Burgoyne's being a choice parcel of Southdown, obtained 56s. per tod, and some few sales were made at prices proportioned to their qualities. Mr. Newman produced specimens of fine Southdown, and Southdown ones crossed by a Spanish ram. The buyers were generally of opinion that the former were superior to the latter. Mr. Flower shewed a sample of Spanish Ryland, fifth cross, which, by the acknowledged superiority of its quality, convinced the company of the practicability of producing wool which might vie with the

Spanish. We also understand, that this breed of Merino crosses has been carried on to a large extent in the northern part of Hertfordshire.

*Fairs.*—At Chesterfield fair there was scarcely any sale for cattle.—Cheese sold from 60s. to 66s. per cwt. Woodstock fair, Oxfordshire, was well attended. Of cheese, there was a good supply, which sold rather heavily: the best making from 58s. to 63s. per cwt. Second and skim, from 48s. to 55s. Sheep and beasts were also dull of sale. A very large stock of cattle was brought to Swansea fair, some very prime beasts; the sale, however, was dull, and prices on the decline. The shew of horses was likewise considerable, yet there were but few of any figure, and for these high prices were required.—The wool market was plentifully stored with that article. Michaelmas wool averaged 13d. per lb. and lamb's wools 15d. Appleshaw fair presented an unusually great shew of Dorset and Somerset sheep: the prices in general from five to six shillings per head lower than they were last year, and a large quantity remained unsold. At Weyhill great fair, the supply of sheep was immense, and their prices were under what was given at Appleshaw.—Horses were in great abundance; good nags and cart colts sold at high prices.—The quantity of leather not large, and the sale very dull.—Of cheese, not any abundance. Braintree fair was numerously attended, and well supplied with various articles. Butter sells freely from 63s. to 73s. per firkin; new cheese 13s. to 24s. per lead; old, to 33s.—Cliffe Fair, was very numerously attended, and exhibited a larger shew of sheep and lambs, than had been penned at Lewes, for several years before. The wattle-keeper estimates the number at upwards of 50,000. The sale, owing to the great scarcity of artificial food, was extremely dull. Young wethers fetched per head, from 27s. to 33s. Ewes, from 24s. to 42s. Lambs, from 17s. to 22s. 6d. Those who sold early obtained the best prices: towards the evening, the drop was very considerable, and many were, in consequence, driven away unsold.

*Hops.*—At Canterbury hop-market, Oct. 10, many samples were produced, but the trade still continues very flat, there being but few buyers. Prices are called, bags, £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. Pockets, £6. to £6. 10s. up to £6. 15s. Saturday 10th, 357 pockets of new and 44 pockets of old hops were weighed in Worcester market: current prices; new, £6. to £6. 14s. Wednesday the 14th, 149 pockets of hops were weighed in Stourport market: current prices, £5. 12s. to £6. 15s. per cwt. The stock of Farnham hops at Appleshaw fair, was greater and finer than was expected. Hops in bags, at Braintree fair, sold at £5. 10s. to £6; pockets £5. 6s. to £7.

**Newcastle Literary Society.**—A valuable collection of books, consisting principally of superior editions of the bible, in the Italian, Spanish, German, and Dutch languages, has been presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, agreeably to the will of the late Robert Page, Esq. who was a member of that society from its first institution to his death.

**Cheltenham Improvements.**—Considerable improvements are making at Cheltenham, where Mr. Thomson has thrown open several acres of his domain for public accommodation, with a drive for carriages and a shady walk all round, which is not less than a mile; he has also constructed the most elegant hot and cold baths, in the true Roman style. Building is going on rapidly in every direction, yet houses sell as soon as finished. A very beautiful crescent, near the old wells, is just finished.

**Royal Military Canal.**—The royal military canal from Shorncliffe through Romney-march to Cliff-End, Sussex, is now nearly perfected throughout the whole line, and in a course of nearly thirty miles, with only two locks. The towing paths, bridges, and the rampart, are now forming; and at every angle in the line, of which there are about forty, at distances of about half a mile from each angle, is it intended to mount heavy ordnance, in all upwards of eighty pieces.

**Rebuilding of Chudleigh.**—Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for the better rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, and for cleansing and improving the said town, and the streets, lanes, and passages thereof; and for determining differences with respect to the sites of houses and buildings burnt down or destroyed by means of the late dreadful fire there; and for settling boundaries of property; and preventing future danger by fire in the said town.—Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 650, 1412.

**Monument of Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.**—The nobility and gentry of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, have opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lieutenant-General Simcoe, in the cathedral of Exeter, in order to express the sense they entertain of his service and his character, and of the essential support and assistance which the civil authorities and the military resources of the western district received from him during the period of his command. This project is patronized by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has subscribed £100 towards the execution of it.—Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1303.

**Naval Depôt.**—The establishment for naval stores at Yarmouth is ordered to be increased equal to the supplying of 20 sail of the line, with frigates and small vessels.

**Pitch and Tar,** of very superior quality to any obtained in Europe or America, are produced from the Teak forests on the coasts of Malabar; orders have been sent to Bombay to procure the largest quantities possible for the present, and to afford encouragement for a regular supply in future.

**Anatomical Museum at Glasgow.**—In August, 1804, the Principal and Professors of the University of Glasgow, together with the Dean of Faculties, laid the foundation-stone of the building intended for the reception of the *Hunterian Museum* in that city. An elegant building for that valuable Museum is finished, the greatest part of the articles belonging to it have already arrived, and the remainder are soon expected. Such of the Students in that University as direct their attention to medicine, cannot fail to derive much information, particularly relative to anatomy, from the Anatomical preparations in that Museum. Dr. Hunter, in his introductory Lectures, which were published, has stated, that "he had collected such an *Anatomical Apparatus as was never brought together in any age or country.*" This celebrated collection, now belonging to the University of Glasgow, no doubt must contribute greatly to promote the celebrity of Glasgow as a medical school.

**Ale Breweries.**—Statement of the quantity of ale brewed in the London district, by the six principal houses between the 5th of July 1800, and the 5th of July 1807:

Sutton .....	17,465 barrels
Charrington .....	15,556
Goding .....	8,549
Webb .....	7,759
Sharp .....	7,200
Hale .....	6,145

**Stone Coal.**—John Maenamara, Esq. has commenced opening the valuable veins of stone-coal on his estate at Cwmgefn, which are computed capable of producing an immense quantity of the true Gwendrath coal, and also of the Race iron-stone. A large stratum of pure fire-clay has been discovered, which, on trial, has proved to be of the first quality. The spirited manner in which this gentleman has commenced his operations, will, by the ensuing spring, prove of the greatest utility to the consumers of those articles. A tram-road is now making, to join that belonging to the Carmarthenshire railroad company.

**Oriental Manuscripts, &c.**—The Honourable Francis H. Egerton has lately purchased the lease of the fine hotel of the late Sir George Warren in Grafton Street, Hay Hill; where are now being deposited his library, and oriental manuscripts, and his various collections from Greece, Egypt and Palestine, also from Spain, and other parts of the continent of Europe.



*Hereford Agricultural Society*.—was more fully attended on Monday, October 19th, than on any former occasion. The nobility, gentry and principal yeomanry, from all parts of the country, were present. Mr. Hudson, of Home Lacy, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best pen of fine-woolled ewes, wool and carcase both considered. A pen, exhibited by the President, (Mr. Scudamore,) were particularly admired for the fineness of their fleeces. Mr. T. A. Knight, gained the preference for the best three-year-old heifer, and for the best two-year-old ditto, but returned the amount to the funds of the Society. In making this latter award, the Committee announced the intention of the Society not to encourage the exhibition of animals fattened beyond all useful purpose. The heifers of Mr. Martin, of Wistasson, and Mr. E. Jefferies, of Pembridge, attracted much notice. The premium for the best new variety of apple was also adjudged to Mr. Knight, and returned to the Society by that gentleman. Nearly twenty specimens of new varieties were produced on this occasion: next to Mr. Knight's, those of Mr. Westwood, and Dr. Symons were most approved of; and this exhibition was rendered more than usually interesting by a beautiful drawing of the Fox-whelp-Apple, exquisitely coloured from nature, and most obligingly submitted to the inspection of the Society by a young lady, who has expressed her intention to make similar drawings of all the old provincial fruits; the idea was highly agreeable to the meeting, and the fair artist has shewn that she is perfectly competent to the able execution of the task.—Amongst the animals seen on the above occasion, a yearling wether of Mr. Kedward's, being a cross between the Ryeland and Spanish breeds, was particularly admired; being afterwards slaughtered, it was found to contain more than twelve pounds of loose fat, and it weighed 22lbs. per quarter. An ox, the property of Mr. Turbeville, could not fail, from its size and make, to obtain much notice. It was the opinion of several eminent breeders, that this animal when completely fat, may even exceed the weight of the famous Durham ox, long exhibited throughout England. In the first week of June, a three-shear ram of Mr. John Banks, of Holbeach-burn, Lincolnshire, was shorn of a fleece of peculiarly fine wool, of the extraordinary weight of 24lbs.

*Farming Society of Ireland*.—This patriotic Society has arrived at such eminence, and its labours have been attended with such advantages to the country, that we have taken great pains to inform ourselves of the progress of the institution.—At the adjudications of premiums at the late shew, the competitors

were numerous, and the stock excellent, and we can now only express our full approbation of the plan lately adopted by the Society, of dispersing the different valuable breeds of livestock through the country, by letting out well-chosen males gratis, to those who are unable to pay high prices; and of distributing the fine-woolled South-Down Rams through the Wicklow mountains, and other districts occupied by short-woolled sheep.—The last meeting was numerous and respectable; above two hundred members attended, most of whom dined with the Society. After dinner the King's health, &c. were severally drank, and the healths of Mr. Foster, president; the Marquis of Sligo, vice-president; the different Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which have been instituted for the advancement of farming; the Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Earl of Egremont, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Coke, and every nobleman and gentleman who had been publicly distinguished as patrons of husbandry; with several other appropriate toasts.—Preferring useful practice to uncertain theory, the Society has endeavoured to carry into effect such discoveries as have succeeded in other countries rather than engage in speculative pursuits. At their suggestion, Government has removed several obstructions to the importation of livestock, implements of husbandry, seed, corn, &c. Persons skilled in various branches of agriculture have been induced to settle in Ireland, and to devote their time to the instruction of the peasantry. But the establishment of an extensive manufactory of farming implements in Dublin, which originated in this Society, and which promises to be of incalculable advantage to the agriculture of Ireland, may be considered the most important of all its labours.—The Society now consists of 1,000 members, among whom are many of the most public-spirited men in Ireland, who have already contributed above £3,000, in private subscriptions to carry into effect the object for which they associated. At their meetings, the information given by persons residing in districts remote from each other, has tended to remove local prejudice, to diffuse knowledge, and to establish an intercourse between those who are most earnest in advancing the real interests of Ireland.

*Ballinasloe Fair, Ireland*.—The great cattle fair commenced on Monday, the 5th October, with sheep, of which 76,833 were exhibited; 72,025 were sold, and 4,808 unsold. The stock in general was allowed to be improved from former years by the introduction of the New Leicester rams.—The horse fair which was held on Tuesday, was wretched.—The bullock fair was on Wednesday, 8,728 were in the fair, 8,669 of them were sold.—It was the general opinion that an improvement has taken place in the bullocks.

*Blight of Corn.*—Sir Joseph Banks continues industriously to pursue the investigation of the Blights in Corn, assisted by an eminent microscopic draughtsman. The habits and modes of propagation of the destructive fungi and insects, which occasionally affect corn under different appearances and names, seem to require a very long and patient research for their complete explanation, and we are pleased to see the subject in such able hands. Lately the worthy President has been experimenting on corn and straw which had ripened and was housed without appearance of blight, to ascertain whether the seeds of blight had been imbibed by this straw, and what circumstances were most conducive to its visible growth on the same.

#### DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT SADLER'S WELLS.

It is our melancholy duty, this month, to report one of those fatal events, which, when they occur, involve many in their consequences, and prove calamitous, not to individuals only, but to numerous families, and connections.

As the curtain was letting down on the evening of Thursday, October 15th, at Sadler's Wells, to prepare for the water scene in the Ocean Fiend, a quarrel commenced in the pit; some people cried out "*a fight!*" The exclamation was changed by others into a cry of "*fire!*" The effect of such an alarm may be conceived, but cannot be adequately described; every part was terror and confusion; the people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, all pressed eagerly forward to the doors, but could not obtain egress in time to answer their impatience. The pressure was dreadful; those next to the avenues were thrown down and run over by those immediately behind, without distinction of age or sex. Of those quite in the rear, some became desperate; they threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes upon the stage. A horrible discord of screams, oaths, and exclamations, reigned throughout. On the exterior of the theatre, the scene was not less dreadful; at every door and avenue might be seen people dragging out the audience, whose strength was exhausted, and who were unable to effect their escape, but had just power to gain the passage, or had been forced forward by the crowd behind. Not less than 50 women were fainting at the same time, on the inside and outside of the house. The performers, who had not heard the exclamation that had excited this alarm, came forward on the stage, full of astonishment and surprise at the scene before them, and some of them catching the alarm, ran away in their dresses. In this frightful situation the Manager came forward with a speaking

trumpet, and assured the audience, that there was not the slightest danger or cause for the alarm; that there was no fire; that he conceived the alarm was excited by a set of pickpockets, for the purpose of committing depredations; and that one of them was then in custody. The audience broke the sides of the gallery, forced their way into the house, and down the private passages. 1600 persons were in the house. Of these, we lament to say that 18 lost their lives. They consisted chiefly of women and children, who leaped from the gallery into the pit, or were thrown down the gallery stairs. Among them were two beautiful girls, supposed to be sisters. Many more, it is feared, have been killed; as in every direction might be met men carrying away women and children in their arms, with broken bones, or apparently lifeless.—Two men, suspected of being the promoters of the alarm that led to this dreadful catastrophe, were lodged in Clerkenwell Bridewell. All the granddoles, musical instruments, &c. were broken to pieces, and the interior of the house entirely destroyed.

It is thought, that the confusion was a premeditated scheme of some of those ruffians who infest the metropolis, for their nefarious advantage. Report states, that a number of persons had the skirts of their coats cut off with some sharp instrument: this must have been done on purpose:—also, that all those who were found dead had been rifled, and their property of every kind taken away from them:—also, that a *posse* of suspicious characters was seen to affect and provoke quarrel; notwithstanding, those not of their company, near them, were peaceable and orderly, and refused to engage in debate and wrangle.

Such is in substance the history of an event, which was felt as an occasion of consternation throughout the metropolis: and here, perhaps, most narratives of it will close.—But the PANORAMA may be indulged in taking a somewhat different view of the subject, and endeavouring to suggest a few considerations which may prove useful.

It is impossible for the manager of any public place to provide against the schemes of villains; and if such are brought to justice by the exertions of a manager, their punishment will not restore either persons or property which have been destroyed in the mischief. Daily experience proves, moreover, that the severest punishments do not better the hardened in villainy from the commission of most flagitious crimes. We do not learn that any blame is imputed to the manager, or that he is accused of having left undone any thing that was in his power to do, to tranquilize the audience.

We should be extremely sorry that soldiers were posted *ex officio* among a British audito-

ry: but when lives and limbs are at stake, what can be urged against the principle that *Salus populi suprema lex est*.

We are sorry to say, that our places of public resort are not generally constructed on such accurate principles as they might be, in respect to the accommodation of their company for entrance and exit. We include in this remark some of our most capacious churches, and we believe a great majority of the chapels, meeting houses, and other places of worship, might be included in this censure. Not long ago, on occasion of a fire, which was, in fact, distant nearly a mile from it, a chapel in the neighbourhood of Holborn was a scene of apprehension and confusion (the flames happened to be completely visible from the windows of the place). Several persons, in order to escape, got through the windows, and these were sadly cut by the glass; while others, who crowded through the doors, were torn and bruised, if not more seriously injured, and maimed.

Now, it should be considered, that persons enter places of publicity one by one, or a few together, they therefore can easily accommodate themselves to the course of the path, and one door will admit them, generally, with sufficient speed: whereas, many are intent on going out at the same time, and something very like excessive pressure occurs frequently. We propose, therefore,

1. That every edifice, where multitudes assemble, should, if possible, be insulated, in order that no neighbouring building may, by any accident, alarm the audience. The streets leading to such a place of assembly should, if possible, be spacious; and no winding or narrow passages, courts, or alleys, should be suffered. The avenues for carriages, horses, &c. should not incommode those for persons on foot.

2. That no steps should be suffered in any avenue or passage, which is generally level, and is so reputed, since these are, either ascending or descending, places against which persons in haste, especially, are very likely to trip; when they have tripped, to fall; and, if urged by pressure, to occasion obstacles, which lead to lamentable consequences. Not all persons are of equal height, equal strength, or equal agility; and it may be recollected, that some years ago eleven persons were suffocated at one of our theatres through a circumstance of this description.

3. That no door for the admission of company should be hung on the inside, or so as to open inwards; because, whenever a rush of persons going out, by any accident unhooks that door from the side wall where such are commonly fastened, they inevitably shut to the door, and the stronger the crowd behind is, the less possibility is there for the door being opened. Thousands have fallen a prey to

the flames through this single circumstance. Mons. Norreze, in his *Discourse on the Opera*, mentions a dreadful instance of this calamity, from such an oversight:—a whole theatre full of company perished!—In fact, a crowd of persons in such a case is confined to destruction; because, all press forwards towards the door, and none will recede; the voice of counsel is not heard, and the event is fatal.

4. That for every single door of admission there should be at least six capable of being thrown open at once, and that these should be so far *always in use* as to be fully known by the company. If every person was satisfied that he could withdraw with his company at ease, it would tend very much to abate those fears which contribute to produce incalculable evil. All these doors should be so hung as to open outwards.

5. That there should be stone staircases or passages, &c. capable of containing some considerable proportion of the audience, which should be well known to the public, and should convince every body of their security, and of the ease they afforded to whoever wished to withdraw. These passages should be carried sufficiently round the house, and should correspond effectually to the situations of the doors for exit.

Whatever other advantages might be taken of place and situation, we presume that the propriety of these will be apparent; and we recommend to the managers of all chapels, &c. as well as theatres, which have but one exit, to consider without delay of the best means to provide against accidents, which may happen from over-crowding and tumultuous pressure.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[Principally from the Repertory of Arts.]

Samuel Hill, of Whiteley Wood, in the county of York, Saw-maker; for a method of making iron and steel backs for fixing upon, and using with, the blades of scythes, and of straw and hay knives, whether the blades thereof be rolled, forged, cast, hammered, or otherwise manufactured. Dated August 26, 1807.

Ralph Dodd, of Exchange-alley, in the City of London, Engineer; for a still or alembic, with a refrigeratory worm or condenser, and a piston and rod, for the use of distillers, brewers, and other persons using the like machinery. Dated September 8, 1807.

James Day, of Chorch-lane, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, Merchant; for a method of making and compounding a certain liquid composition, called *Danzig or Danzig Spruce*, or *Danzig or Danzig Black Beer*. Dated September 9, 1807.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF HUVEN,  
OR WEEN, SITUATE IN THE CENTRE OF  
THE SOUND.

This island was the residence of Tycho Brahe, who had here the famous observatory and printing office built for him by the King of Denmark, and of which nothing now remains but some trifling ruins (Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 179). It is situated almost central between Zealand and Sweden, but rather nearer the Swedish coast. It belonged by Roschild treaty, in 1658, to Sweden; but it has been since considered both by Danes and Swedes as neutral, and has only a single parish in it called St. Ibb, consisting of fifty or sixty families principally fishermen. It contains about 6000 geometrical paces in circumference—is mountainous, very fertile, and is well supplied with water. It possesses two excellent harbours, one on the North, and the other on the South, which renders it a capital station for thoroughly commanding the opening or shutting of the Sound; and it may be, in the present situation of affairs, rendered as invulnerable as Heligoland, or Gibraltar, with a little attention and activity, requiring only two or three thousand men to keep possession of it. Ramparts and bastions, and a strong fort in the centre, should immediately be erected; one month alone would suffice to erect at both its harbours every thing necessary for the present, and to trace out all other works, so as to prevent any thing like a coup de main being attempted. Every thing necessary for either constructing barracks, erecting fortifications, &c. may now be had from Copenhagen, where our fleets and armies can command all it possesses. Six battalions, and a quantity of masons, carpenters, smiths, &c. would suffice to render this island tenable during the whole of this winter, and next spring the whole might be so far completed, that in less than the twelvemonth it might be rendered impregnable. It may always be well served with provisions, either from Sweden, Zealand, or England, during war. A fleet of three or four men of war, with some small craft, should be stationed for protecting the works, and for closing the Sound. This fleet might from its proximity, winter at Malmoe, in Sweden, during the frosty season, and retake its station immediately after the sea became navigable.

It may, perhaps, be objected that an expedition from Zealand might attack it during the winter; but it is rare indeed that the sea is frozen sufficient in this straight to enable an army to pass, as the current is exceedingly strong between the island and the neighbouring coasts. However if that should happen to be the case, the batteries might easily be multiplied on the straight, and in advancing

the fortifications nearer the sea; six battalions would be more than sufficient to resist any attack that could be made against it, as it could not last for more than 24 hours, the enemy not being able to open trenches, nor erect batteries on the ice, which might be rendered impracticable by bombs or other contrivances to break it. And indeed it can only be during this winter that any thing of the kind could be attempted, for by the next, a triple row of fortifications would be ready, and render the place like Gibraltar, perfectly impregnable. Therefore the objection is chimerical. Thus would these no very extensive fortifications, secure to us during the war, and perhaps for ever, the empire of the Sound, and of course the Baltic.

Early in the present month (October), we received the above description of Huven from one of our Correspondents abroad, who has been frequently on the island. As it is not to be found marked on every map, and understanding it might be kept, even against the united efforts of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, we judged its early publicity might be useful to the great cause of our country in the present awful crisis: we therefore did not reserve it exclusively for ourselves, but instantly communicated it to a respectable daily print, from whence it has been copied almost verbatim in most of the newspapers throughout the United Dominions. It is with pride we mention that this is not the first time our work has been thus instrumental in furnishing materials. It has been looked up to with confidence for superiority, not only in its geographical articles but in other departments, and many are the productions which would not have seen the day but for the establishment of the Literary Panorama, and though not a few of our contemporaries have since decorated their pages with our originals, yet in return we only hope they will for the future have the candour to acknowledge us. We can assure them that we are perfectly convinced on what honourable eminence we stand in the public esteem in point of reputation and respectability; that our resources are as inexhaustible as ever, our future volumes will evince.

DESCRIPTION OF HELIGOLAND ISLAND.

Heligoland lately captured by Admiral Russell is situated in the German Ocean, between the mouth of the Eyder and the Elbe; the inhabitants at the time of the surrender were in a state bordering upon starvation; and yet,



one cannot go into the poorest house in the place without seeing several sets of real china and down beds. The island contained thirty-two pieces of cannon, besides field pieces and mortars, with a large stock of ammunition. One of our gun-brigs was wrecked off the island at the time of its surrender, and the Wanderer sloop had nearly shared a similar fate, as she struck on the same rock, and lost her false keel. The island is only three miles in circumference, and is by nature as strong as Gibraltar. Every part of it is fifteen hundred feet perpendicular above the surface of the sea, the only entrance being by a flight of steps, two hundred and three in number. At the time of its capture, there were on the steps three large chevaux de frise, and two gates, and pointing on them were three six pounders; so that the capture of this little spot would have been attended with much bloodshed had any defence been made. The number of inhabitants at Heligoland is about three thousand; every article is double the price it is in England, and there is such a scarcity of provisions on the island, that if supplies are not immediately sent from this country, the people will be reduced to a state of famine. There is a curious custom prevalent at Heligoland: when two persons wish to marry, they cannot do so without soliciting the permission of the Governor, otherwise the contract is valid. In consequence of which when the late Governor was about to set sail for the Continent, he had applications from several hyeminal speculators.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

SIR:—In the regular progress of my report, and the observations to be made upon each disease, respectively, I will beg leave to proceed with those that were left unfinished: premising that in the course of the last month, I have found the greatest prevalence of the following diseases, viz. *dropsy, bowel complaint, rheumatism, worms, internal bleedings, inflammations, hysterical affections, cough, asthma, consumption, female complaints, affection of the head; and also of the mouth exclusively; of general debility.*

—Eruptions, or diseases of the skin, fistulous affections—effects of external violence, from bruises, blows, &c. ulcerations of the legs, &c. As these will be noticed in their order, I return to those adverted to in my last: and am,

Sir, yours, &c.

New Kent Road,

C. PEARS.

Oct. 1807.

In the conclusion of my remarks on SCROFULA, (or king's evil) I wished to have added a few lines on the mode of treatment, and as the addition was too late for the

press, and public utility is my object, I shall now premise, that in these cases of debility, (in which they are all founded) I have ever seen the most nutritive and strengthening diet to be the most efficacious, and while so great a *sluggishness* exists in the constitution as always prevails here, an addition of *piquancy* should be made to plain food, by what is called a more "savory" mode of dressing it, with spices, &c.: the appetite is defective and delicate; it should be humoured, and consulted: and if the patient is surprised with a favorite food thus prepared, it will be found a powerful incentive to his appetite. To animal food thus prepared, the best *walt liquor* or *wine* should be added. *Porter*, or brown-stout, or good mild (home brewed) *ale*, form an excellent common beverage: while a powerful auxiliary will be found in the regular and moderate exhibition of *red port*, or *wine*. MEDICINES of the same strengthening kind should also be employed, bitters, and aromatics, with *volatiles*; as the compound tincture of bark, (called Huxham's) gentian infusion. Volatile tincture of valerian, &c. will be found highly serviceable; and if any external wounds exist, and weaken by their discharges, I have seen the very best effects produced by the stimulant applications of various kinds, and occasionally the use of mercurial and anodyne topical applications; I have seen many "*white swellings*" cured thus. And further, what have been improperly called the *non naturals*, must be strictly attended to: *air*, and *exercise* are essential: but they must be moderate, and always regulated by the strength and state of the patient. The *AIR* should be *mild, dry, invigorating, and refreshing*. The exercise, *gentle* in its kind, *moderate* in degree, and in duration. Fatigue must always be avoided. Many persons use exercise till they are fatigued, and ride or walk till they *feel* these effects: the *very approach* of which should not be experienced *till after* they have returned, otherwise they are weakened, and exhausted, instead of being invigorated and refreshed, and require some hours to recover from the fatigue of that which was intended to strengthen them. This is a very common error: but always to be sedulously avoided. *Sea air, sea bathing, &c. exercise on the seashore*, derive their superiority from their being more strengthening in their nature, than similar means employed in more inland situations. Those who have relatives labouring under severe attacks of this dreadful (and little understood) disease, will readily excuse me for this detail, if it furnishes them with any idea that may be useful, or tend to alleviate the miseries of their situation.

Of ASTHMA I had stated, that it was distinguished in its nature, by the *ages* of the persons it attacked. But this distinction of

theory, seems to be without a difference; although it had led to a very opposite modes of treatment. Yet dissection does not sanction what theory has taught: no visible destruction of parts of substance has been found in persons who have laboured under asthma. Hence the nature and even the *seat* of this disease is not known. The most that has been found, is a degree of inflammation about the windpipe (or trachea) and this, as might be expected, must necessarily be produced by the irritation excited in *such* an important part, as that by which we breathe: and where this irritation is so uniformly kept up, is it wonderful that we should find ever watchful nature sending supplies to a weak part, and furnishing a greater quantity of blood, where greater debility and expenditure is induced? \* Would it not be more wonderful if it were otherwise? Yet has this simple and obvious appearance (naturally and necessary as it is) led to modes of treatment diametrically opposite!! In the young it is called spasmodic, and, therefore, bleeding and other debilitating means *must* be employed! Why? because theory directs it!—and because the young are plethoric, or too full, their vessels are surcharged!! Whereas it too frequently, if not generally, appears, that the very complaint has reduced them to a consumption, or its confines. But bleeding is said to relieve them†—and for *how long*? I would ask. Does not the debility thus produced induce such frequent and more severe and lasting returns, as ends in death? *Wine, tonics, stimulants*, relieve the patient, and *permanently*. I have frequently administered these to patients and seen them almost immediately relieved, when they have been in a dying state under the influence and use of the debilitating plan. In both kinds of *asthma*, and at all ages, have I found these means *equally* successful, in restoring the patient, even in the short time I have been sitting by them. In proof of this I will adduce a case in my next.—Volatile, opium, ether, &c. with savory food, will be found the most efficacious means of recovery from asthma.

\* See this doctrine explained in the last Medical Report, in the Lit. Paparoma, for October, p. 200.—† Ibid, p. 201—2.

## POETRY.

ON A PLAGIARIST.

Un jour, au beau milieu d'un cercle littéraire,  
Tomba, pour son malheur, un méchant plagiaire,  
Dieu sait s'il fût moqué, berné, sifflé, hué!  
Messieurs, dit un mafin, jouant le débonnaire,  
Par pitié, ménageons un peu ce pauvre hère:  
S'il a volé son homme, il ne l'a pas tué.

\*\*\* A Translation is requested.

## CANZONET.

O see how fair the morning smiles!  
It smiles no more for me;  
Far fairer were those fatal wiles,  
Whence I shall ne'er be free,  
How sweetly breathes that blooming rose  
It breathes no more for me;  
So sweet the cause of all my woes,  
In blushing majesty.  
And mark the smooth and silver tide!  
Ah! name it not to me!  
Thus, Celia, did the last hour glide,  
When I sat here with thee!  
Thus softly soothing was her tongue,  
Thus bright she smiles on me;  
Thus swiftly, late, she pass'd along  
Lest I her face should see.  
O cruel, cruel, thus to turn  
That angel face from me;  
And leave a ruin'd heart to mourn  
Content and perfidy.  
Yet, perjurd beauty, thou must share  
A heavy lot with me:  
For mine is madness and despair,  
And thine is infamy!  
Far different fates some dawning day  
Shall bring to you and me;  
Thine shall be horror and dismay,  
And mine, felicity!

P.

The following delicate and finely turned complimentary epistle was sent in the form of a dedication to the amiable MADAME DE LAMALLE, Princess of Carignan, the intimate companion of the unfortunate MARIA ANTOINETTE. It was written by Florian (and inserted at the head of his *SIX NOUVELLES*) when he was attached to the service of her father-in-law the Duke de Penthièvre at the beautiful palace of Sceaux. We will thank any of our correspondents for a translation.

A Son Altesse Sérénissime Madame la Princesse de Lamalle.

PRINCESSE, pardonnez, en lisant cet ouvrage,  
Si vous y retrouvez, crayonnés par ma main,  
Les traits charmants de votre image:  
J'ai voulu de mon livre assurer le destin.  
Pour embellir mes héroïnes,  
A l'une j'ai donné votre aimable candeur,  
A l'autre ce regard, ce sourire, enchanteur,  
Ces grâces à la fois et naïves et fines:  
Ainsi partageant vos attraits  
Entre ma Césarine, Elvire et Félicie,  
Il a suffi d'un de vos traits  
Pour que chacune fût jolie.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Oct. 26, 1807.*

We have already raised our warning voice to the inhabitants of the British empire: *forewarned forearmed*, says the proverb; we hope it will prove so, and effectually too. Those who have official knowledge of public affairs have within these few days expressed their conviction that *forearming* is necessary, by directing the completion of the Militia to its full complement. The late act of parliament allowed in some cases, an interval of two or three months, for the militia ballot, "yet it is apprehended," says Lord Hawkesbury, in an official letter, "that few instances will occur where the due exertions of the deputy lieutenants, and of the officers by whose assistance the provisions of the late militia act are to be carried into effect, may not be considered as adequate to the completing the number of men required to be raised, in a much shorter time." The minister has given this *filip*, to stimulate the proper officers to "the utmost possible dispatch." The necessity of being *completely* prepared is evident, and unabated.—Report suggests also that Bonaparte contemplates the approach of a movement which will put our preparations to the test. If we look to the state of the continent, we find that chief exercising the most despotic authority over those realms which acknowledge his influence. He has commanded throughout them a prohibition of English goods, which is so severe in its kind and so strictly enforced, that the very touching of a vessel at any port of Great Britain is sufficient to render it contraband. Indeed, some affirm, that vessels which have been merely visited by boats from British ships, have been refused permission to sell their cargoes, lest something British should have been put on board them. This extravagant strictness, may be considered as overstrained; for, if every vessel bound to France was thus visited, or was taken into an English port for examination, France could enjoy no commerce whatever, and all her present friends, might equally well be her foes; as many of them would be.

It is understood that Holland is completely in this situation: the people are forced to pay taxes, yet have so little commerce that the money to pay them with is raised with great difficulty by numbers of the inhabitants. This vexes the governors as well as the governed, yet meets with no alleviation from the prime mover in these calamities.

We know not what to make of the state of France: if we may take the public funds as a criterion, they have been up very high; but they have sunk down again, though not to their former level. If speculation was able

to accomplish this, so that the prices were merely nominal, as some suppose, then must the property of these funds be in very few hands: we believe this is partly the case; but we confess we have not yet been *au fait* to understand the whole of this manœuvre. Our ideas of the commerce of France continue as they were: whatever force can do will be done; but commerce and force are foes. Peace might do much for French commerce: but who can care for industry when that stage of life which should be industrious is called off and wasted in military madness?

Austria, in our opinion, is wisely augmenting her resources: we suspect that this power will again, and before long, assume her proper dignity on the Theatre of Europe.

Of Italy we know very little: possibly, little is all that can be known. Should Bonaparte visit this country, let the weakest look to their goings.

We hinted at the probable effects of the peace of Tilsit on Turkey: certainly the Ottomans were very kindly remembered (some say, *dismembered*) on that occasion. This court is a scene of confusion: this capital is a scene of discontent: this army is a mass of disorganization; this population is a mixture of consternation and presumption; what can the best intentions do, what can genius, or skill, or integrity, were it abundant, which it is not, do to revive a greatness which is cumbersome not grand; heavy not stately; ponderous not strong: or, to change the metaphor: it is a lay-figure in long robes, not a living man in splendid attire.

The results of our expedition to Denmark are involved in some obscurity. That we shall bring off the ships of that Kingdom, is not doubted, with stores in such quantities as to render the Danish dock-yards no great acquisition to the foe. We learn also, that a portion of the Danish sailors, some say 800 men at least, have entered the British service; should this disposition prevail among the Danes, the projects of Bonaparte would be, like the Danish fleet, dismantled. We noticed in our last that the mission of the Aid-du-Camp of the Crown Prince to Bonaparte at Paris, was a confirmation of what the British government affirmed, that there was a transfer of the Danish fleet to France: since that time the Danes openly acknowledge a treaty with that government, and has accepted the aid of a French army of 40,000 men. This is certainly no cause of suspending our belief as to the existence of the former treaty.

Every day is expected to bring intelligence from Portugal, of the most decisive nature. Will the Prince Regent retire to Brazil? He has certainly made preparations for it. But he has as certainly stationed those prepar-

tions in a port which we should not have selected for the execution of such a plan. Is it the interest of Bonaparte to force him to such a step? we think not; but if Portugal be the *only* power that he has in view in assembling an army on the frontiers of Spain, we are so far deceived in his character. It will be recollected, that besides the general obsequiousness of Spain, 20,000 or more of the Spanish troops are far enough from home in the north of Germany: and as France once held the Spanish fleet as a pledge for good behaviour, she now holds this proportion of the Spanish army, for similar purposes.

We pay no attention to the reports of a journey of Bonaparte to Italy *speedily*; further than to warn our countrymen against the effect of this *ruse de guerre*; is he professedly going east?—look for him in the west: to Italy?—rather read “*Britain*.” *He will go to where the people are least prepared to expect him: this develops the secret of his next expedition.*

We are not aware that affairs between Russia and Britain are in a desperate state: as to their being uneasy, that we believe: but time and reflection may restore many things which accident has injured: a thread may be tangled without being broken. It is certain that the treaty of Tilsit stipulated for the expulsion of Louis XVIII. from the Russian dominions: and this article is in a course of execution: the King will, we take it for granted, join his family in this island. Did Bonaparte endeavour to prevail on Alexander, to surrender this Prince and his Court to the tender mercies of a Corsican? We add no remarks on the power of destiny, which has laid the Bourbons under the necessity of seeking shelter among us; the fact and the reflections attached to it, are obvious. What is to be their future state?

A more important subject to us as a nation is that of our present state and situation with America. Our Government has lately issued a Proclamation, to which deep politicians attribute the highest importance. We shall therefore insert it at length.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION, FOR RECALLING AND PROHIBITING SEAMEN FROM SERVING FOREIGN PRINCES AND STATES.

GEORGE.—We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, ship-wrights, and other seafaring men, being our natural-born subjects, who may have been enticed into the pay or service of any foreign State, or *do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that, forthwith they and every of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their services,)*

withdraw themselves, and depart from, and quit such foreign services, and do return home to their native country; or do enter on board such of our ships of war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports, or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And, for the better execution of the purposes of this our Royal Proclamation, we do authorize and command all captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships and vessels of war to stop and make stay of all and every such person or persons (being our natural-born subjects), as shall endeavour to transport or enter themselves into the service of any Foreign State, contrary to the intent and command of our Royal Proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away, all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid: but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters, and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to States at amity with us, for the purpose of so seizing upon, taking and bringing away such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanour the said captains cannot answer, and that they do take special care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such persons shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons being employed, or serving on board of any ship of war belonging to such Foreign State, being a State at amity with us, we do authorize and command our captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ship of war, that he do forthwith release, and discharge such person or persons, being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release and discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the Commander in Chief of the squadron under whose orders such captain or commander shall be then serving, which information the said Commander in Chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay, to our minister residing at the seat of Government of that State to which the said foreign ships of war shall belong, or to our Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, in order that we, being apprized of such proceedings, may forthwith direct the necessary steps to be taken for obtaining redress from the Government to which such foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the unwarranted detention of our natural-born subjects in the service of a foreign State.



And whereas it has further been represented unto us, that divers mariners and seafaring men, our natural-born subjects, have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from foreign states, and have been taught to believe that, by such letters or certificates, they are discharged from that duty of allegiance which, as our natural-born subjects, they owe to us; now we do hereby warn all such mariners, seafaring men, and others, our natural-born subjects, that no such letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do, or can, in any manner, divest our natural-born subjects of the allegiance, or in any degree alter the duty which they owe to us, their lawful Sovereign. But, in consideration of the error into which such mariners and seafaring men as aforesaid may have been led, we do hereby publish and declare our free pardon to all such our subjects, who, repenting of the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately, upon knowledge of this our Royal Proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign services, and return to their allegiance to us; and we do declare that all such our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign states, in disregard and contempt of this our Royal Proclamation, will not only incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against for such contempt, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and we do hereby declare, that if any such masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, or other seafaring men, being our natural-born subjects, shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other Barbary Powers, and carried into slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of Great Britain.

And we do further notify, that all such our subjects as aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any ships of war belonging to any foreign State at enmity with us, are, and will be guilty of high treason; and we do by this our Royal Proclamation declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 16th day of October, 1807, and in the 47th year of our reign.—GOD SAVE THE KING.

.....  
We confess for ourselves, that we do not think this document is to be considered as implying a final settlement of the matters in discussion between Britain and America. If it be so, we blame without hesitation the manner, as well as the substance, of the convention thus *obliquely* not openly and frankly, concluded. But, if this be a part only of what has been agreed on: if it be one step taken by one party, to be answered by another step by the other party, then we com-

mend the prudence which has, by an act that it had an undoubted right to perform, prepared the way for mutual explanations and adjustment. If it were permitted us to suppose, for instance, that the *civil* representatives of Great Britain in America were to obtain satisfaction as to the fact of no British Seamen being inveigled on board of American ships, instead of the *military* officers of our Nation, we see no injury that could result from such an arrangement, provided it was *bonâ fide* carried into execution. It would not commit the dignity of either nation to any thing improper, and it would contribute to remove some of the evils complained of, and which the Proclamation is intended to reform. Parties, we understand, run high in America, and public opinion is very much divided; it is likely it should be so: the business is of moment to that rising state: and those who are most likely to suffer may well be supposed to exclaim with proportionate vehemence.

We condemn without reluctance the interference of the Americans in the trade between France and Spain, and their Colonies: it is a breach of good faith, of sound policy, and of national honour. But the way for Great Britain to prevent it, has not hitherto appeared to us so clear, as to enable us to point it out, and mark it, as free from inconveniences, difficulties, and even danger. For, it should be recollected that a principle agreed to now, may, on some future occasion, be quoted against us, with an effect which it would be difficult for us to parry. The mere call of the moment, is not all which a judicious politician would wish to meet on any question of lasting importance.

Looking to our West-India connections we have no great variations to report from what we have formerly stated. This subject naturally revives the idea of the slave trade, and this confers additional interest on the reported war of extermination in Africa, which has cut off thousands of inhabitants and involved the fate of thousands more. Humanity shudders at the tale: yet we may rejoice as Britons, in being able to say, "Surely, these bloody scenes did not arise from any intrigue of ours: we neither began nor promoted them: they are solely of African origin."

India, we are happy to say, is peaceful: we hope it is *sincerely* so: but, in territories so extensive, some part or other will always require peculiar attention; and report will not fail to enlarge on whatever occurs that is unpleasant. Prudence, *caution*, dexterity, steadiness, may be recommended with unquestionable propriety to the representatives of Britain in the provinces of Hindoostan.

As we firmly believe that an All-wise Providence governs the world, so we believe that

the scene of confusion which it is our lot to behold, may be part of a plan subservient to the most beneficial purposes. As there is on the globe only such a portion of heat, or of cold, at a time, but it does not visit the same places regularly every year, or equally at all times, so it may be, that there is always an equal portion of peace and war, of calamity and enjoyment, but it is not always equally diffused: it may be, that our sufferings are compensated by the felicities which abound in other parts of the globe: that while we are in confusion, they are in tranquillity: that they enjoy peace while we endure war, so that, on the whole, there is as much good as is usually allotted to the human race in activity at this moment, in spite of Belial, Belzebub, or Buonaparte.

The late overland dispatch from India contains the most distressing accounts of the consequences of the late drought in several districts, particularly in the hills. In one of the villages in the Ghauts, nearly an hundred dead bodies were lying about the doors of their vacant houses, besides numbers on the highways and banks of the Nullahs and Tanks, to which they had in vain been attracted by the hopes of obtaining a draught of water.

Advices from Mysore state, that until the Dekan shall have recovered from the effects of the late famine, the government has considerably reduced the military force of the country. One individual of every family of the ancient military is to be in the pay of the state, and he is to be relieved by others of his family in rotation. By this arrangement a body of 20,000 men will be organized for service on any emergency.

By accounts from Bundelcund, dated in February, we learn that the strong fortress of Chumcer, in the district of Poonah, which had long been in possession of irregular troops, had been attacked by a detachment under Colonel Hawkins, and carried by assault, after desperate conflict, in which the whole garrison, amounting to nearly 300 men, were killed. The attack was led by Captain Delamain; and Lieutenants Macgregor, of the 17th foot, and McQueen, of the 1st native infantry, are said to have been killed, with about forty of the Europeans and Natives. A nephew of Rumpet Sing is said to have been killed in this attack.

By the late accounts from Persia, we learn, that the King's brother, Hoosom Cruoche Khan, who had been in confinement for some years past, has effected his escape, and prevailed on the Governor of the district to espouse his cause. The King is considered by his people as wanting in personal courage, in consequence of the solicitude he has ever ex-

pressed for the maintenance of peace. He is said to have devoted himself, with much zeal, to revive in his empire a taste for literature and the arts so much neglected by his predecessors.

### MASSACRE AT VELLORE.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The right hon. the governor in council, having observed that in some late instances an extraordinary degree of agitation has prevailed among several corps of the native army of this coast, it has been his lordship's particular endeavour to ascertain the motives which may have led to conduct so different from that which formerly distinguished the native army. — From this inquiry, it has appeared, that many persons of evil intention have endeavoured, for malicious purposes, to impress upon the native troops a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity; and his lordship in council has observed with concern that such malicious reports have been believed by many of the native troops.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council therefore deems it proper in this public manner to repeat to the Native Troops his assurance, that the same respect which has been invariably shewn by the British Government for their Religion and for their Customs, will be always continued; and that no interruption will be given to any Native, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, on the practice of his religious ceremonies.

His Lordship in Council desires that the Native Troops will not give belief to the idle rumours which are circulated by enemies of their happiness, who endeavour, with the basest designs, to weaken the confidence of the troops in the British Government. His Lordship in Council desires that the Native Troops will remember the constant attention and humanity which have been shewn by the British Government, in providing for their comfort, by augmenting the pay of the Native Officers and Sepoys; by allowing liberal pensions to those who have done their duty faithfully; by making ample provision for the families of those who may have died in battle; and by receiving their children into the service of the Hon. Company, to be treated with the same care and bounty as their fathers had experienced.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council trusts that the Native Troops, remembering the circumstances, will be sensible of the happiness of their situation, which is greater than what the troops of any other part of the world enjoy, and that they will continue to observe the same good conduct for which they were distinguished in the days of General Lawrence, Sir Eyre Coote, and of other renowned heroes.

The Native Troops must, at the same time, be sensible, that if they should fail in the duties of their allegiance, and should shew themselves disobedient to their Officers, their conduct will not fail to receive merited punishment, as the British Government is not less prepared to punish the guilty, than to protect and distinguish those who are deserving of its favour.

It is directed that this Paper be translated with care into the Tamul, Telinga, and Hindoostany languages; and that copies of it be circulated to each Native Battalion, of which the European Officers are enjoined and ordered to be careful in making it known to every Native Officer and Sepoy under his command.

It is also directed that Copies of the Paper be circulated to all the Magistrates and Collectors under this Government, for the purpose of being fully understood in all parts of the country.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council. G. BUCHAN, Chief Sec. to Govt.—Dated in Fort St. George, 3d Dec. 1806.

The Proclamation above entirely repels the idea which some have entertained, that there was any intention in the Anglo-Indian Government of spreading the profession of Christianity among the natives by undue means. All thinking minds which understand the nature of our holy religion, must abhor the very semblance of violence exerted in its favour; in fact, nothing can be so *unfavourable*. If we are rightly informed, no missionary of any description had ever addressed these revolvers; nor was there one at the time within 150 miles of the station.

A handsome provision has been made for the widows and children of the officers, both civil and military, who were killed or wounded in the late mutiny at Vellore.

A dreadful carnage has taken place in Africa, among some of the principal tribes there. It appears that one of the Chiefs, a very rich and powerful Prince, of the tribe of the Ashentees, died, and in conformity with their custom, was buried, with a large portion of his treasure deposited in the grave. The Chief of another tribe found means to approach the tomb, from whence he stole the money; the violation was discovered—the chief was pursued, who had taken refuge with another Chief, with whom he had shared the booty, and these two were joined by a third. These three tribes were followed by the party aggrieved, with a very large army. One of the offending parties proceeded to the English fort of Anamaboo, where no less than 5,000 women had taken shelter, and the Ashentees, headed by their King in person,

on the 15th of June, proceeded to invest the fort, which was garrisoned by the African Company's slaves and boys, and twenty-four soldiers, under the command of Mr. White, and Messrs. Meredith, Swanzay, Bains, and Smith. The Ashentees first took the town, and then proceeded under the walls of the garrison, and demanded all such persons as had taken shelter within them. A dreadful carnage ensued, and between 1,600 and 2,000 persons became victims.—Mr. White received two shots, one of which was in his mouth. Mr. Meredith, Mr. Swanzay, and Mr. Bains, were slightly wounded. Mr. White was not dead, but the country was deprived of his services. Reinforcements were obtained from Cape Coast Castle, under the command of Capt. Bold; they were embarked on board the Colpoys, and were landed at Anamaboo. The Governor of Elmine expressed a wish to adjust the dispute, but the mediation was withheld, and was afterwards adjusted by a flag of truce, sent out by Mr. White. After the battle of Anamaboo, and as soon as they were satisfied none of the refractory chieftains were in the English garrison, the Ashentees went to Cape Coast Castle, with the remains of their army, where one of the refractory chiefs, named Cheboo, had taken refuge, and was given up to them by the English; but the other two, named Quaco Apontay and Accom, effected their escape. The Ashentees carried fire and murder through the whole of the country in their way. When at Cape Coast, they had proceeded about 6000 English miles from their native country, and it is said, that in the course of the march not less than 30 to 40,000 persons had fallen victims to their ferocity. The Ashantee King is a very powerful chieftain, and has a number of tributary Kings under him, among which were those who rebelled. He had no less than seven petty Kings in his army in this expedition. His country is very rich in articles of merchandise; and it is supposed that as soon as he shall have destroyed his enemies, a treaty, highly advantageous, will be made by the English with him, in consideration of their having given up Cheboo.—The nation that has suffered most in this war has been the Fantees, whose country lay between the English settlements and the Ashantee country, and who have hitherto thrown every obstacle in the way of trade to the interior.

We hope that these events will not prove injurious to our settlements on the coast, or destructive to the plans which benevolence is forming for the welfare of Africa; if they should *really* prove advantageous, it will be a remarkable instance of the power of Providence to educe good from evil.

**Bankrupts and Certificates between Sept. 20, and Oct. 20, 1807, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.**

### BANKRUPTS.

- Sept. 22.—J. Greenwood and W. Grimaldi, Old Bond st. auctioneers. *Att.* Bowen and Co. Took's court, Cursitor street.
- W. Cuff, Upper East Smithfield, cheesemonger. *Att.* Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.
- C. Bartlett, Cannon street road, stone mason. *Att.* Noy, Mincing lane.
1. Braham, Back lane, wheelwright. *Att.* Unwin, Shadwell.
- P. Mitchell, Butt lane, Deptford, pork butcher. *Att.* Lee, Castle street, Holborn.
- J. and G. Herbert, Grange road, tanners. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.
- W. Boy, Chertsey, baker. *Att.* Horne, Staines.
- P. Drury, Evesham, brazier. *Att.* Blayney and Co. Evesham.
- J. Hadley, Birmingham, jeweller. *Att.* Brearly, Birmingham.
- J. Collins, Gosport, builder. *Att.* Young, Gosport.
- J. Bottomley, Leeds, raff merchant. *Att.* Lee, Leeds.
- Sept. 26.—R. Marris, Louth, money scrivener. *Att.* Nicholson, Plymouth Dock, hatter. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
- G. Griffin, Tooley street, sacking manufacturer. *Att.* Wright, Doughty hill.
- S. Webb, Bethnal Green, tallow chandler. *Att.* Drew, Clifford's Inn.
- C. Smerdon and B. Penn, Liverpool, druggists. *Att.* Woods, Liverpool.
- H. Hall, Gloucestershire, dealer. *Att.* Lediard, Cirencester.
- W. P. Joggett, Cullum street, Fenchurch street, merchant and insurance broker. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouvier's street, Fleet street.
- S. W. Lane, Davis street, Berkeley square, coachmaker. *Att.* Greenwood, Manchester street.
- E. Washington and G. Currell, Chester, milliner. *Att.* Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn.
- F. Smith, Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Parr and Co. Fenwick street, Liverpool.
- J. Cartwright, Wolverhampton, druggist. *Att.* Biddle, Sheffield.
- Sept. 29.—J. Goodwin, Sheffield, carpenter. *Att.* Rodgers, Sheffield.
- S. Spratt, Menham, miller. *Att.* Fox, Harleston.
- W. Manser, Burslem, linen and woollen draper. *Att.* Dent, Hanley.
- W. Partridge, Exeter, serge maker. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.
- W. Smith, Plymouth, silversmith. *Att.* Jacobson, Plymouth.
- Oct. 2.—W. Higginbottom, Tottenham court road, cock-bounder. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.
- B. Bloomfield, Upper Norton street, Fitzroy square, wine merchant. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury square.
- Oct. 6.—I. Fenrou, Watling street, Norwich, shawl manufacturer. *Att.* Birkett, Bond street, Walbrook.
- D. Price, Whitcomb street, Charing cross, carpenter. *Att.* Wood, Richmond buildings.
- N. Kent, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen and woollen draper. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle.
- F. S. Pringle, Newcastle upon Tyne, millster. *Att.* Lambert, Newcastle.
- W. Browne and T. Wale, Manchester, linen draper. *Att.* Knight, Manchester.
- Oct. 10.—J. Perkins and G. Bethell, Oxford street, woollen drapers. *Att.* Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square.
- M. Wilson, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants.
- J. Hall and W. Dunlop, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- J. Hodgson, jun. Coleman street, merchant. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital square.
- W. Anderton, Liverpool, upholsterer. *Att.* Cukitt, Liverpool.
- G. Bridport, Old Cavendish street, paper hanger. *Att.* Wilkinson, Oxford street.
- C. Maud, Lamb street, Spitalfields, grocer. *Att.* Williams, Upper John street, Fitzroy square.
- Oct. 13.—J. Johnson, Twicken's Mills, Paulerspury, miller. *Att.* Butcher, Northampton.
- J. Johnson and J. Statham, Twicken's Mills, near Towcester, millers. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
- J. Adams, Fore street, Cripplegate, dealer in spirituous liquors. *Att.* Vandercrom and Co. Bush lane, Cannon st.
- S. Draper, Oxford street, linen draper. *Att.* Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors Commons.

- W. Radcliffe and T. Ross, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Lingard and Co. Heaton Norris.
- T. Topham, Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Jackson, Manchester.
- J. Lloyd, Liverpool, brewer. *Att.* Griffith, Liverpool.
- S. Lawton, Grappenhall, butcher. *Att.* Griffith, Liverpool.
- C. Adams, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, jeweller. *Att.* Passmore, Warrford court, Throgmorton street.
- J. Hodges, Birmingham, baker. *Att.* Owen, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
- Oct. 17.—J. Kennion, sen. and J. Kennion, jun. Nicholas lane, brokers. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
- E. I. Samuels, Prescott street, Goodman's fields, merchant. *Att.* Howard, Jewry street.
- G. M. A. Harper, Easingwold, flax dresser. *Att.* Barnley, Thirsk.
- J. Gruzelier, Plymouth dock, victualler. *Att.* Bovill, New Bridge street.
- J. Lippard, Deptford, cheesemonger. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick square.
- J. Hopkinson and Co. Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturers. *Att.* Tattersall, Sheffield.
- T. Bedford, Grange Moor, white clothier. *Att.* Rylah, Dewsbury.
- G. Brame, Mirfield, ship carpenter. *Att.* Rylah, Dewsbury.
- O. Macdonagh, Albany Tavern, Piccadilly, victualler. *Att.* Winter, Paper buildings, Temple.
- J. Aske and W. Wright, New Bridge street, straw hat manufacturers. *Att.* Tucker, Staples Inn.
- G. Hawker, Stroud, clothier. *Att.* Newman, Stroud.
- R. Evans, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Morgan and Co. Bristol.
- P. Fitzherbert, Bath, merchant. *Att.* J. and T. Leman, Bristol.
- W. Lewis, Bond street, woollen draper. *Att.* Westons, Fenchurch street.
- J. Potter, High Holborn, baker. *Att.* A'Beckett, Broad st. Golden square.
- J. Richardson, Somerset street, Goodman's fields, mathematical instrument maker. *Att.* Falcon, Elm court, Temple.
- Oct. 20.—J. Hill, Watling street, warehouseman. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
- W. Taberner and T. Johnson, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, factors. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
- W. Hunslop, Stralbrook, tanner. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
- J. Jones, Bishop's Stortford, shopkeeper. *Att.* Meredith & Co. New square, Lincoln's inn.
- J. Walter, jun. Shad Thames, anchorsmith. *Att.* Hutton, Dean street, Southwark.
- C. F. Mollerston, Osborn place, Whitechapel, leather manufacturer. *Att.* Lane, Lawrence Poultny hill.

### CERTIFICATES.

- Oct. 13.—J. H. Goret, Wivelscombe, cloth manufacturer. *Att.* J. W. Page, Wood street, merchant.
- Oct. 17.—W. Hooton, Knightsbridge, coachmaker.—J. Parker, Oxford street, goldsmith and jeweller.—C. Medley, Bolt-in-Tun Inn, Fleet street, coachmaster.—T. Wilcocks, Orchard street, Westminster, baker.—W. Williams, Lad lane, victualler.—D. Williams, Swansea, dealer.—S. Williams, Dover grocer.
- Oct. 20.—J. Bell, Liverpool, auctioneer.—J. Bradley, Shaw Bank, near Ashborne, calico manufacturer.—G. G. Pritchard and S. Tipper, Clippesham, victualler.
- Oct. 24.—M. Agar, City Chambers, ship-owner.—S. Parle, Drury lane, victualler.
- Oct. 27.—L. Lester, Sheerness, shoemaker.—H. Fell, Basinghall street, warehouseman.—W. Barth, Chester linen draper.—J. Coatsworth, Dundee Arms, Wapping, victualler.—W. Nicholls, Bristol, coal dealer.—J. Clinton, Newport, Shropshire, skinner.—J. G. Tietkens, Queen's row, Bethnal green, merchant.
- Oct. 31.—D. Sweetland, Topham, coal merchant.—T. Nesbitt, High street, Borough, chinaman.
- Nov. 3.—J. and J. Starforth, Durham, woollen manufacturers.—J. Thomas and A. Bond, Lightpile, clothiers.—R. Ginger, Queenhithe, salter.—F. T. Walker, Liverpool, merchant.
- Nov. 7.—J. Stoucham, St. Nicholas, Bristol, tavern keeper.—J. and W. Wild, Stockport, cotton spinners.—J. Lewis, Bristol, merchant.—A. and J. Surtees, R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Enbleton, Berwick upon Tweed, bankers.—A. Jones, L. Collins, and E. Kerney, New Bond street, milliners.
- Nov. 10.—G. Pailthorpe, St. John street, oilman.—J. Dutton, Levenshulme, hessian manufacturer.—J. Turner, Tooley street, cordwainer.—S. Pearson, Kexby bridge, corn factor.



## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, Oct. 20, 1807.*

The same gloom which in our last we stated to have pervaded the commercial horizon, has not hitherto dispersed, Portugal, it would seem, is destined to become the prey of the French despot; and the news brought by every vessel coming from that quarter, increases the anxiety of the merchants of our island who are connected with Portuguese houses. At Lisbon and Oporto every exertion is used as well by the English as by the native merchants, to send their property out of the devoted country. With regard to moveables, there is every prospect of these exertions being successful; but we are grieved to reflect on the loss which must be sustained, not only by the English Factory established at Oporto, but by the other merchants residing in that port, and at Lisbon. —The factory, it is well known, has laid out immense sums upon warehouses and other buildings; and a certain individual, a native of this country, has within the last four years erected dwelling house, offices, &c. the expences attending the building of which amounted to no less than £20,000 sterling. — In one respect, the termination of our intercourse with Portugal may have a beneficial tendency: the duties paid on the wines of that country imported into England, have been immense, as the sums expended in the actual purchase of the commodity; a tolerably correct idea may be formed upon this subject, by having reference to last year's Porto shipping list, now before us; from it we find, that 32,000 pipes of port wine were shipped thence within the said period for the British Dominions. Upon an average the cost of each pipe of this wine, is about £30; and the duty and charges say £52—thus making the value of a pipe of port, at the Custom House of London, £72, which multiplied by 32,000 will render £2,204,000 sterling; of which sum the kingdom is annually deprived, for the sake of obtaining a luxury, which, if not entirely, might in a great measure be dispensed with. —It is true, that our manufactures in the north will suffer materially by Portugal being deprived of her neutrality; but on the whole, it were better that individuals should be sacrificed to public interest. —A fleet consisting of 12 vessels arrived towards the latter end of last month from Malta; this fleet brings home large quantities of Italian commodities, which we are happy to find come to an uncommonly good market. A large Leeward Island, and a considerable Jamaica fleet, have also lately arrived; of the former there anchored at Gravesend 16 vessels from Surinam, 8 from Grenada, 6 from St Vincents, 5 from Tobago, 4 from Antigua, 4 from St. Kitts, 3 from Trinidad, 3 from Barbadoes, 2 from Nevis, and one

each, from Dominica, Barbice, St. Lucia, Montserrat, &c. Of the Jamaica fleet about 14 arrived in safety off Gravesend; those vessels which composed the remainder of each fleet, parted company off the Land's end, and have since reached their destined ports, such as Bristol, Liverpool, &c. The quantity of sugar brought home by these fleets is very great. What effect the fresh importation of this article will have upon the trade may readily be judged, when we state on undoubted authority, that, previous to the last arrivals, the retail dealers were actually selling loaf sugar under prime cost: and the sugar bakers are at present almost the only purchasers. We are sorry to find, that the American papers in general teem with hostile paragraphs in regard to this country, but we are confident that neither nation's rulers will be influenced by any thing that falls from the pens of such inconsiderate newsmongers. The Prussian ports are shut against British shipping. —Instructions, we understand, have been sent out to India, to impose an additional duty of 10 per cent. on neutral vessels trading to all parts of that country within the British jurisdiction. We have received letters through an eel-schoot, which arrived in the river on the 7th inst. from Holland, stating positively that none of the vessels detained at Amsterdam and Rotterdam in consequence of the Dutch decree, have yet been condemned; but, the condemnation is expected soon to take place, namely, of such of the cargoes as are conceived to be English property. The shipping, however, being considered as neutral, is said to be perfectly secure from confiscation.

At the Ballinasloe sheep fair in Ireland, the prices were rather higher, and the demand much quicker, than last year. The wool of these sheep is excellently adapted for the making of coarse cloths and baizes. —The number of sheep sold at the fair, amounted to 70611. Canterbury hop-market Oct. 3. was very full of samples; but the sales were dull, and prices drooping: on the 7th, several excellent samples of pockets, and bags, were produced; but no buyers being present, prices were merely nominal. At the weekly sale of copper ore at Swansea, 80 tons of Ross Island mine, sold for £30. 1.—and 68 tons of ditto sold at £26. 2 6. per ton. —The East-India Company will put up to sale at their September sale, on Monday 7th December 1807. Prompt 4th March 1808,

Tea Bohea .....	500,000 lb.
Congon and Campo .....	4,300,000
Souchong and Pekoe .....	200,000
Singlo and Twankey .....	700,000
Hyson Skin .....	100,000
Hyson .....	300,000

Total including Private Trade 6,100,000

To Bengal, Madras, or China.....	12 gs.
Ditto out and home.....	12 gs.
Senegambia.....	10 gs.
Madeira.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands.....	8 gs. ret. 4l
Jamaica.....	8 gs. ret. 4l
South Whale-fishery and back.....	20 gs.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships).....	10 gs. ret. 5l
Ditto (American ships).....	3 gs.
Malaga and places adjacent.....	10 gs. ret. 3l
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....	20 gs. ret. 10
Lisbon and Oporto.....	6 gs. ret. 3l
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburg.....	10 gs.
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen.....	2 gs.
Glasgow.....	24 gs.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel- fast, and Londonderry.....	2 1/2 gs.
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....	4 gs. ret. 2
Portism. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.....	1 1/2 gs.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm., or Plym.....	2 gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whist.....	2 gs.
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c.....	1 1/2 gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey.....	2 gs.
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.....	1 1/2 gs.
Gommingen (neutrals).....	2 gs.
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.....	5 gs.
Stockholm and places adjacent.....	6 gs.
Musquito shore, Honduras, places adjacent.....	10 gs.
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).....	4 gs.

Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Wa- terford, or Cork.....	1 1/2 gs.
Oporto or Lisbon.....	7 gs. ret. 3l
Gibraltar.....	8 gs. ret. 4
Madeira.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Jamaica 8 gs. ret. 4l. Leeward Islands 6 gs. ret. 4l	
Un. States of America (Brit. ship).....	8 gs. ret. 4l
Ditto..... (American ships).....	5 gs.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	
To London.....	1 1/2 gs.
Lisbon and Oporto.....	7 gs. ret. 3l
United States of America (Brit. ships).....	8 gs. ret. 4
Ditto (American ships).....	5 gs.
West Indies 6 gs. ret. 4l. Jamaica 8 gs. ret. 4.	
Liverpool or Chester.....	20 3/4
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gains- bro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Ports- mouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London.....	4 gs.
Bristol, Liverp. Lancast. Dublin, &c.....	4 gs.
Poole and Dartm.—Exeter and Plym.....	6 gs. 1/4
to Newfoundland.....	15 gs.
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.....	15 gs.
To Lisbon or Oporto.....	15 gs. ret. 5.
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 gs. ret. 4.	
Jamaica to the U. States of America.....	15 gs.
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.....	12 gs.
To any one port in the Unit. King.....	10 gs.
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am.	10 gs.
East Indies to London.....	12 gs.

## Prices Current,

October 20, 1867.

American pot-ash, per cwt.....	£2 10 10	to £3 6 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 14 0	3 10 0
Brady, Coniac..... gal.	1 1 0	1 2 0
Ditto Spanish.....	0 19 0	1 0 0
Camphire, refined..... lb.	0 4 8	0 4 10
Ditto unrefined, cwt.....	16 0 0	20 5 0
Cochineal, garbled..... lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Ditto East-India.....	0 3 0	0 6 0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	6 0 0	6 10 0
Ditto ordinary.....	4 0 0	4 15 0
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 9	0 1 11
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1 4 1/2	0 1 6
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 5	0 1 7 1/2
Ditto East-India.....	0 1 3	0 1 4
Currants, Zant..... cwt.	4 0 0	4 15 0
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1 16 0	1 19 0
Ditto Petersburg..... H.	—	—
Ditto Stockholm.....	—	—
Elephants Teeth..... cwt.	30 10 0	34 0 0
—Scrivell.....	18 0 0	24 0 0
Flax, Riga..... ton	69 0 0	70 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	72 0 0	73 0 0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	5 5 0	7 0 0
Geneva, Hollands..... gal.	1 1 0	1 2 0
Ditto English.....	0 8 3	0 12 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6 0 0	11 15 0
Ditto Sandrach.....	6 5 0	7 5 0
Ditto Tragacanth.....	19 0 0	20 10 0
Ditto Seneca.....	5 5 0	6 10 0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	64 0 0	65 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	64 0 0	65 0 0
Indigo, Carraecoa..... lb.	0 10 6	0 11 6
Ditto East-India.....	0 3 0	0 12 0
Iron, British, bars, ton	15 0 0	16 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	24 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	25 0 0	26 0 0
Ditto Archangel.....	25 0 0	26 0 0
Lead in pigs..... fod.	30 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto red..... ton	28 0 0	29 0 0
Ditto white.....	48 0 0	49 0 0

Logwood chips.....	£12 0 0	to £13 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4 5 0	5 5 0
Mahogany..... ft.	0 1 2	0 2 0
Oak plank, Dantz..... last	11 0 0	12 0 0
Ditto American.....	none	—
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	16 0 0	17 0 0
Ditto spermacei—ton	85 0 0	90 0 0
Ditto whale.....	24 0 0	25 10 0
Ditto Florence, 4 chest	2 15 0	2 18 0
Pitch, Stockholm—cwt.	6 14 6	0 15 6
Quicksilver..... lb.	0 3 9	0 3 10
Raisins, bloom..... cwt.	3 18 0	6 0 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1 6 6	2 0 0
Ditto East-India.....	none	—
Rum, Jamaica—gal.	0 3 1	0 4 0
Ditto Leeward I.....	0 2 6	0 3 2
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2 11 0	2 12 0
Shellack.....	5 0 0	10 0 0
Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.	1 11 0	2 15 0
Raw-silk, Ditto.....	0 17 0	1 13 0
Ditto China.....	1 16 0	1 19 0
Ditto Beng. novi	0 12 0	1 6 0
Ditto organzine	1 10 0	1 18 0
Tar, Stockholm—bar.	1 10 0	1 11 6
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	6 6 0	0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl..... lb.	0 0 1	0 1 1
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 10
Whale-fins..... ton	15 0 0	25 0 0
Red port..... pipe	86 0 0	94 0 0
Lisbon.....	88 0 0	90 0 0
Madeira.....	98 0 0	120 0 0
Sherry..... butt	84 0 0	105 0 0
Mountain.....	70 0 0	82 0 0
Vidonia..... pipe	74 0 0	80 0 0
Calcuttella.....	84 0 0	95 0 0
Claret..... hogs.	86 0 0	90 0 0
Tallow, English—cwt.	3 5 0	0 0 0
Ditto Russia, white.....	3 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto yellow.....	3 6 0	0 0 0
Wax, Guinea.....	7 0 0	10 10 0

## PRICE OF MEAT.\*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Sept. 26	4s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 8d.	5s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Oct. 3	4 4	5 0	6 0	5 8	6 4
10	4 4	3 10	5 6	6 0	—
16	4 4	4 5	5 6	5 6	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Sept. 21	4 0	4 4	5 8	5 8	5 4
26	3 4	4 0	4 2	5 8	4 2
Oct. 3	3 8	4 0	4 8	5 8	4 4
10	4 0	4 4	5 4	6 0	4 10
16	3 6	4 0	5 0	5 8	4 8

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Sept. 21	£6 10 0	£2 5 0	£6 6 0	£2 6 0
26	6 0 0	2 5 0	6 6 0	2 0 0
Oct. 3	6 6 0	2 2 0	6 10 0	2 0 0
10	6 10 0	2 3 6	6 10 0	2 4 0
17	6 10 0	2 19 0	6 2 0	2 10 0

## PRICE OF HOES.

	Bags.	Pockets.
Kent	£5 0 to £6 0	£5 10 to £7 7
Sussex	5 0 5 16	5 0 6 15
Essex	5 0 5 16	8 0 11 0

## PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	—	—	—	25d
Dressing Hides	—	—	—	18½d
Crop Hides for cutting	—	—	—	23½
Flat Ordinary	—	—	—	26
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	—	—	—	42
Ditto 50 to 70	—	—	—	36

TALLOW,\* London average per stone

of 8lb. 3s. 9½d.

Soap, yellow, 78s.; mottled, 88s.; curd, 92s.

Candles, per dozen, 11s. 0d.; moulds, 12s. 0d.

## COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Sept. 26	47s. 0d. to 49s. 6d.	46s. 0d. to 54s. 9d.
Oct. 3	47 6	50 9
10	49 6	50 6
17	44 0	48 6
	48 6	40 0
	65 0	65 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck.	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quatern.
Sept. 26	3s. 8d.	1s. 10d.	—	0s. 11
Oct. 3	3 8	1 10	—	0 11
10	3 8	1 10	—	0 11
16	3 9	1 10½	—	0 11½

Those marked thus \*, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE—Aug. 20.

Amsterdam	— 35-5	Genoa	— 45
Ditto at sight	— 34 9	Venice, n. C.	— 52
Rotterdam c.f.	— 11-2	Lisbon	— 62
Hamburg	— 34-4	Oporto	— 62
Altona	— 34-5	Dublin	— 104
Paris liv.	— 24-6	Cork	— 11½
Ditto 2 us.	— 24-10		
Bordeaux	— 24 10		
Cadiz	— —		
Madrid	— 40		
Bilboa	— 39½		
Leghorn	— 50		
Naples	— 42		

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal gold in L. s. d.	—
comd bars, per oz.	0 0 0
New dollars	— 0 5 5
Silver in bars	— 0 0 0
Agio, B. of Holland per	5

## LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

	Sept. 26	5211 quarters.	Average	6s. 3d
Oct. 3	311644	—	—	66 10½
10	4315	—	—	63 9½
17	5512	—	—	65 11

## FLOUR.

	Sept. 26	18,617 sacks.	Average	59s. 3½d
Oct. 3	15,055	—	—	59 3½
10	14,070	—	—	59 24
17	14,194	—	—	59 4

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	11 o'clock Night.	Noon 1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Height of Barom. inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Sept. 21	50 39	55	29 99	15	Cloudy
22	52 38	56	27 5	0	Rain
23	53 60	55	25 5	0	Rain
24	55 65	53	25 1	24	Cloudy
25	56 59	56	29 10	30	Showery
26	47 63	49	27 45	51	Fair
27	59 66	54	24 5	23	Fair
28	54 60	47	27 1	51	Fair
29	46 56	52	26 0	0	Rain
30	56 60	45	26 2	41	Fair
Oct. 1	41 56	51	30 10	32	Cloudy
2	56 64	56	24 14	14	Fair
3	57 64	57	22 15	15	Fair
4	56 64	56	27 15	15	Fair
5	56 65	57	23 16	16	Fair
6	56 69	56	23 10	10	Cloudy
7	57 67	59	21 38	38	Fair
8	58 59	50	29 25	30	Cloudy
9	51 59	54	30 15	33	Fair
10	57 64	58	28 18	18	Cloudy
11	58 65	57	29 19	20	Cloudy
12	57 64	58	22 17	17	Cloudy
13	58 65	59	22 19	19	Cloudy
14	59 66	59	20 21	21	Fair
15	59 65	55	20 5	5	Cloudy
16	50 62	52	23 22	22	Cloudy
17	53 62	56	21 18	18	Cloudy
18	59 59	48	22 23	23	Fair
19	42 58	52	25 26	26	Fair
20	51 64	55	29 29	29	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c., in Sept. 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Grand Junction Canal, £90 per share.—Grand Surrey £17 to 4s.—Ellesmere £55.—Rochdale £10.—Kennett and Avon original £20.—Ashby de la Zouch £24.—Lancaster £18.—West India Dock stock £148 per cent.—East India ditto £120 4s. dividend of £2 10s. net. for the last half year.—London Dock £112 per cent.—Commercial Road £120 per cent.—Globe Assurance £112.—Rock Life Assurance 7s. per share premium.—East London Water Works £50 to £70 per share premium.—West Middlesex ditto £12, 10s. to £12 premium.—Southwark Brewery £2 per share premium.—Tavistock Mineral Canal at par.

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, OCTOBER, 1867.—Grand Total, 1067.

Of the line. 50 to 44 guns. Frigates. Sloops. Gun-brigs. Total.

In Commission.....	143	20	181	227	228	700
Building.....	44	0	17	17	7	85
In Ordinary .....	45	13	61	48	16	183

Bank Stk.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1707.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto 7 1/2 p. Cent.	India Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuity.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Excheq. Bills.	34 d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	£. s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	5 p. Cent. Irish
222	19 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
221	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
220	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
219	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
218	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
217	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
216	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
215	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
214	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
213	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
212	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
211	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
210	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
209	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
208	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
207	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
206	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
205	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
204	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1
203	19 1/2	82 1/2	79	1	96	17 1/2	1	1	D	1	62 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 0 0	62 1/2	1	1	1